The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6448. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FORESTS IN FLAMES.

Large Tracts of Country Laid Waste.

Graphic Description of the Ruin Already Wrought.

Extent of the Calamity in the Lumber Region.

Gloomy Business Outlook in the Devastated Section.

Total Loss of Property Not Less Than $2,500,000.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, May 18, 1872.

The forest fires are still burning fiercely in the mountains for miles around this place. The Shawangunk Mountains, east of here, the Pennsylvania Mountains, and the Blue Ridge, down the Delaware Valley, on the Jersey side, have been hidden from sight for days by the dense clouds of smoke arising from the fires. There is no hope for an extinguishment of the fires, or a stay to their destructive progress, except in rain, and there are no perceptible indications of a fall of that. Farmers and lumbermen are in despair at the prospect. For weeks all work on up-land farms has been necessarily suspended, and operations that were completed before the fires commenced have been rendered useless and all productive result destroyed. Newly-seeded land has been swept over, meadows scorched, and orchards and nurseries burned to a crisp. Thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of lumber has been destroyed, and the most valuable timber lands laid waste and barren.

EFFECT OF THE FIRES.

The effect of the fires is also greatly felt in the business places adjacent. A great falling off in trade is perceptible, and unless a change soon comes the result to many branches of business will be most disastrous. The unprecedented dry spell is not only aiding the fires, but is destroying at the same time all prospect of crops that are unaffected directly by the fires. There never has been a time in the history of this region when the business outlook was so gloomy as now.

THE SEAT OF THE FIRE.

In this immediate vicinity the fires are raging most disastrously in Sullivan County, in Sussex County, New-Jersey, and Pike County, Pennsylvania. In the latter a terrible fire is sweeping on the mountains in Westfall township, back of the road leading from Port Jervis to Milford. It is burning over the land of R. C. Bull, about two miles from Milford, Henry Hall, B. A. Westbrook, C. Quick, R. R. Palmer, B. F. Rose, Wm. Brown, and L. J. Van Akin. This is an area of country about SIX MILES LONG and a mile wide. Fortunately there are no buildings of any value on any of the tracts except PALMER'S and VAN AKIN'S, and these are in imminent danger. The dwelling of Mr. PALMER, a fine Pennsylvania farm-house, is entirely surrounded by fire. All the men who can be spared are fighting the flames inch by inch. Miles of fences have been torn down to prevent fire being communicated by means of them to territory as yet free from the scourge. A creek runs near the house, and a line of men are continually passing water forward to be thrown upon the advancing element. The heat is oppressive for miles. The road leading from the main road into PALMER'S is bordered with burning woods for miles. The damage being done is incalculable. Blooming Grove township, Pike County, is also the scene of a frightful holocaust. The Blooming Grove Park has suffered considerably, but the fires have not trespassed as yet upon the most valuable portion.

A STARTLING VIEW.

Standing on the High Knob, on the western boundary of the park—the highest eminence in north-eastern Pennsylvania, one can see fires raging in every direction. The eye takes in here a vast extent of territory. From here can be seen where the fires are devastating the farms and villages of Monroe County, along the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and from a thousand hills smoke is ascending, and settling down in the valleys, obscuring the landscape as with a thick vail. The charred leaves and twigs that are falling incessantly tell of the terrible work of destruction that is going on. From the Pocono region the smoke rolls up in volumes, black and dense as a thunder-cloud. In that vicinity the devastation caused by the fires is beyond all description. At Gouldsboro' the fire was started by sparks from a locomotive, and it rapidly followed down the Lehigh River, sweeping everything before it. At the settlement of G. WAGONHURST everything was destroyed—a saw-mill, turning and planing mill, five dwelling-houses and a carpenter-shop. The inhabitants were obliged to flee for their lives. At Moscow, MITCHELL'S saw-mill, STAPLES & WASHBURN'S saw-mill, the mill belonging to WM. DALE, and the property of the Ives Company, were swept away, together with a dwelling-house of Mr. G. S. WEBSTER. The loss at the settlement and at Moscow cannot fall below $200,000. Immense quantities of lumber, sawed and round, were destroyed with the mills. At Callahan's, Dowling's, and other lumbering places in that region, heavy fires are raging, and it is thought that it will be impossible to save the mills. The inhabitants, all that are able, are fighting the flames, and have been for days. Women and children join in the work. All are ready to fly from the villages as soon as all hope of saving them is gone.

THE LUMBER REGION.

The lumber camps in the Wayne, Pike and Luzerne County woods, in that region, have been abandoned. On Thursday four families were driven out from one of the camps, escaping with only part of their clothing, and losing all of their household goods. Dodge's and Meigs' Camps have been burned, together with millions of feet of lumber, almost ready for market. It is impossible to describe the condition of affairs in this afflicted community. Men who were wealthy a few days ago, are now almost reduced to beggary. The lumber interests have received a blow, from the effects of which it will take a long time to recover. In the vicinity of Saladesburg, Penn., the fires have probably been still more destructive than in the Pocono region. For two weeks the fires have been raging in the mountains thereabout, but nothing was thought of it, as havoc by fire in the woods is an annual occurrence thereabout. The long-continued existence of the fire, however, and its near approach to the village, finally began to create considerable uneasiness among the citizens. Reports daily came in that no efforts of the fighters of fire could stay the progress of the flames, and on Tuesday they appeared on the summit of the mountain overlooking the villages of Carter and Gould, and commenced descending toward the place. The flames soon spread over the entire side of the mountain, and swept with surprising rapidity toward its base. Tuesday afternoon the fire was on both sides of the road at the foot of the mountain, and vehicles were obliged to run a fiery gauntlet in passing along. Passengers in the stage from English Centre suffered greatly from the heat, and were in imminent danger from burning branches falling about them. The citizens along the road, with a large force from Saladesburg, fought the flames to no purpose, and toward night a strong wind arose, and drove the fire along with such rapidity that it was impossible to oppose its progress longer. A shower of sparks now commenced falling upon the small villages of Carter and Gould, which are divided from each other by a stream of water. They consist of two steam saw-mills and about twenty dwelling-houses, and two stores. It was soon evident to all that these places were doomed, but so rapid was the march of the flames that no preparations could be made to remove anything from either place. A house occupied by Mr. WILLIAM HARPER was the first to take fire. The flames spread over the building in an instant, and Mrs. HARPER had barely time to escape by running into the street. Every thing appeared to take fire now simultaneously. Little children playing in the streets were forced away, bare-headed and barefooted, by frightened mothers, toward Gilbert's Mill Pond as a place of refuge. But they were soon forced to fly this spot, and soon even the logs lying in the pond caught fire, and the flames leaped up and roared in the very midst of its opposite element. There was but one place of refuge left, and that was the steam-mill in Carter. About this, which is set apart from the rest of the buildings, the whole of the populace, men, women and children, were clustered. It was on fire several times, but the flames were extinguished each time by the men, who worked incessantly with buckets. The heat was almost unbearable, and burning brands and sparks were continually falling about from the burning homes of the besieged inhabitants. To the appalling spectacle of the burning villages was added the lamentations of women and children, the bellowing of cattle and shrieks of dogs, which ran about here and there, unable to escape the destroying demon. Toward midnight the fire had spent its fury. The mill and three houses were all that was left of what a few hours before was the scene of many happy and peaceful homes. Not a dollar's worth of the contents of any of the buildings was saved. One family, that of Mr. ENOS DOCTOR, carried all their household goods to the creek and threw them in. They were burned up, and the house was one of the three saved. Many thousand feet of lumber were destroyed at the mills. The entire loss will be about $75,000, in the two villages, but the damage to timber and farms is beyond computation.

LOSSES IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

In Sullivan County that section of heavily timbered land in Forestburg and Thompson townships is still being made the food of flames. At Gilmans, on the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad, on Thursday last, the entire village was surrounded by fire, and, as in other localities, every man, woman and child was out fighting it. At this point the extensive steam saw-mills of Mr. A. S. GILMAN are situated, in the midst of a heavy timber tract, and surrounded by the dwellings of the employes, lumbermen, teamsters, and sawyers. The roofs of the houses and the mills were kept constantly wet with water carried from a stream near by. Several houses were on fire at different times, but none were totally destroyed. A great amount of lumber piled in the woods was destroyed. The destruction to standing timber is immense. In the woods north of the village of Monticello the fire surrounded the dwelling of Mr. J. T. A. COULTER, and aid was sent for from Monticello, and the course of the fire was changed by great effort. MITCHELL'S planing-mill and J. S. SMITH'S dwelling and store, in the town of Thompson, were destroyed on Tuesday morning. The loss is about $15,000, with no insurance. This is a great blow at the village of Monticello, as within the past year two large fires destroyed the greater part of the place, and the lumber and material to rebuild the best portion of it had been prepared at MITCHELL'S mill, and was stored about the premises at the time of the fire, and was all destroyed.

DAMAGE IN NEW-JERSEY.

In Sussex and Morris Counties, New-Jersey, most extensive damage has been done by the forest fires. In Coleville, in the former county, several houses have been destroyed, and the entire village narrowly escaped destruction. In Frankford township, miles of territory have been swept over and farms and timber-land laid waste to the amount of thousands of dollars. In Montague township, along the Delaware River, five hundred acres of the finest timber land is now burning, in close proximity to villages. Two school-houses and three farm-houses have been burned down. In Morris County, in the vicinity of Middle Forge, a terrible fire is raging in the Green Pond Mountains, and is making direct toward the village of Newfoundland, with a fury which nothing can withstand. In the Pomona woods the ravages of the fire are frightful, and accompanied with great loss. No less than 25,000 acres of land have been laid waste, at a loss in timber alone of a quarter of million of dollars. Houses, saw-mills, and other buildings in the route of the fire have been reduced to ashes, and many families rendered homeless. The most appalling scenes have attended these fires in all sections. It is estimated that nearly a million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed in the New-Jersey counties, in this section alone, within the past two weeks.

SHEETS OF FLAME.

In Delaware County, this State, the fires continue with unabated fury. Near Hale's Eddy the people are fighting fire day and night to keep it away from the mills. The very heart of the upper Delaware lumber region is being despoiled, and no human power can stay the work of destruction. Gardner's Mountain, Mount Alexander and other eminences in that vicinity are sheets of flame, visible by night for miles away. The whole valley is filled with smoke so dense that it seems like a heavy fog hanging over it. The Summit, on the Erie Railway, above Deposit, is ablaze, and the flames are spreading rapidly. Along the gravity road belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, leading from the mines at Carbondale to Hinesdale, the head of canal navigation, and over which all the coal shipped by canal and Erie Railway is transported, the fires are raging, so that all running on the road has been abandoned. The ties in the road have been burned up in many places, and the Company loses heavily by the fires.

TOTAL LOSS, $2,500,000.

It is safe to say that the loss entailed upon the sections of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, over which these fires are described as raging, will reach at least two and a half million dollars.

RAIN AT LAST.

Six Inches Fallen in the Burning Wood Region of Pennsylvania—The Fires Quenched.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 19.—Up to 8 o'clock this afternoon six inches of rain has fallen in this and Monroe County. The fire in the neighboring woods is effectually quenched. The loss at Tobyhanna alone is estimated at $50,000. In addition to the damage already published three miles of the light track of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road was totally destroyed. It will require a week's time to relay the track and a total suspension of work in all their coal mines at Pittston. Vegetation had been retarded to a deplorable extent previous to the rain.

E. R. W.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 19.—The heavy rains last night and today, have put out the mountain fires in this section, and afforded to vegetation a greatly needed relief. Over two miles of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad were destroyed by fire. DODGE & Co.'s timber-tract, near Tobyhanna, was damaged to the extent of nearly $100,000. Other lumber-dealers have also lost heavily. Ties, props, rails and other timber required for mine supplies have largely advanced in price.

Rains up the Hudson—Fires Extinguished.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 19.—For the first time in many weeks rain fell here today. There were several heavy showers, which have put an end to a serious drouth, and extinguished the disastrous mountain fires.

THE INDIANS.

Red Cloud and His Friends at Omaha, en Route to Washington.

OMAHA, May 19.—The celebrated and once sanguinary Indian Chief RED CLOUD, accompanied by twenty-five other Chiefs and head warriors, arrived at this city yesterday from their reservation, thirty miles north of Fort Laramie, and left today at 3 P. M., via Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, for Chicago and Atlantic cities. They are under charge of Dr. DANIELS, an Episcopal clergyman, agent for the Ogallala band of Sioux, with JULES E. COFFEE, trader, NICHOLAS JAYNIS and JOE BISONETTE, interpreters.

The Indians are as follows: Red Cloud and Red Dog, leading chiefs; Little Wound, Blue Horse, High Wolf, chiefs; Fast Bull, Little Wolf, Red Fox, "Afraid-of-the-Eagle," Good Buffalo, Thunder Hawk, Red Leaf, Hawkeagle, Two Elk, Big Foot, Lone Wolf, Poor Elk, High Bear, Daylight, Stabber, Blue Shield, "Carry-Crow-on-His-Head," Hard-Heart, Coyotte, Dirt Face, head men of the Ogallala band. Lone Wolf is accompanied by his favorite wife, "Ear of Corn," and Big Foot, with his squaw, White Jenny. The entire party remained here one day to make preparation for introduction to civilization. The majority of them have never visited the East, having been at war with the whites since 1861. They were afraid at first to undertake the journey, fearing the whites would kill them. The men are better specimens of the Indian race than were ever seen in one body. Relatively the red men are intelligent and dignified in their bearing, and their appearance conveys the idea of reserve and power. This morning they were resting quietly at their hotel, arrayed in new white shirts and handsome colored blankets, ornamented with beads and porcupine quills, and not disposed to be communicative. An interpreter informed me that they were saving their good clothes to wear in Washington. The mission to visit Washington was given RED CLOUD by Secretary DELANO, who lately passed through their country, the object of which is to apologize to their Great Father for the acts of twenty of his unruly subjects last March, in stealing some horses and killing a white man. This greatly grieved the Chiefs, who feel peaceably disposed, and amicable reparation will be offered. A party of Pawnees, traditional enemies of the Sioux, attempted to gain an interview with RED CLOUD, but were told by the Ogallalas to leave immediately or there would be trouble. RED CLOUD refused to recognize the Pawnees in the slightest manner whatever.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer has moved north-eastwardly from Ohio into Canada, and the pressure is now lowest over New-England. Cloudy weather and rain is prevailing over Northern New-York and Northern New-England; otherwise clear weather very generally, with westerly winds, except over the Western Gulf States, where the winds are southerly. The barometer is highest over the Eastern Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather will prevail very generally on Monday east of the Rocky Mountains, except possibly over the lake region, with south-westerly to north-westerly winds, except over the western Gulf States, where southerly winds are probable. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Press of Germany on the Cincinnati Nominations.

From the Vossische Zeitung, (Berlin.)

We hardly trusted our eyes when we read the telegram announcing that HORACE GREELEY, editor of the New-York *Tribune*, had been nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. Mr. GREELEY is an extreme protectionist. How could the German free-traders, who were among the earliest advocates of the Liberal Republican movement, permit this nomination? And was it the intention of the managers of the Convention to offer a deliberate insult to the German voters by asking them to support a man who, in his journal, has incessantly preached the crudest theories on what people ought to eat and drink, and who was the secret enemy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose memory is so dear to the German heart? We are anxious to hear what the German-American papers have to say on the subject. Until then we confess that we are puzzled at the result of the Cincinnati Convention.

From the Frankfort Zeitung.

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*, a leading American journalist, has been chosen as standard-bearer of the disaffected Republicans in the United States. * * * He is a man of talent, but inconsistent and eccentric, believing in teetotalism, and that the millennium will begin in America as soon as all foreign-manufactured goods are excluded from the country by means of a very high protective tariff. His principal claim to public esteem is his long and earnest opposition to negro slavery. Since the war against the South is over, he has frequently coquetted with the former rebel element, and made many *faux pas*. It would be curious if the people of the United States should elevate such a man to the exalted position of their Chief Magistrate.

From the Dresden Gazette.

Intelligent American residents of this city express considerable surprise and no little disgust because of the nomination of the well-knewn HORACE GREELEY, a prominent American journalist, for President of the United States, in opposition to Gen. GRANT. They say that he is not the man for that position. Dr. RUDOLPH DOEHU, who has long lived in America, coincides with them, and asserts that President GRANT will have no difficulty in defeating GREELEY.

South Carolina Democrats—A Call for a State Convention in Columbia June 11.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—The following call for a Democratic State Convention has just been issued:

The National Democratic Committee having called a Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of July, we think it advisable that our State should take some action in regard to this matter. We, therefore, respectfully recommend that a Convention of the Democratic Party be held in Columbia on Tuesday, the 11th of June next.

[Signed] WADE HAMPTON, Chairman.

W. B. Stanley, J. D. Pope, F. W. McMaster, T. G. Barker, John E. Carew, J. P. Thomas, Central Executive Committee.

Water-spout in Dakota—Cattle Killed and Telegraph Lines Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—During a terrific rain-storm which passed over North-western Iowa and Dakota, on the night of the 15th, a large water-spout descended to the earth, striking a few miles from White Swan, Dakota, and covering the earth for a great distance around with water to the depth of eight to thirty feet. Fortunately it did not strike in the vicinity of any settlement and no person was injured, but considerable stock was lost. The Mississippi telegraph line was demolished for a great distance, and covered with earth and uprooted trees.

Political Conventions This Week.

The following political conventions are to be held this week:

Wednesday, May 22—Illinois Republican State Convention, in Springfield.

May 22—Arkansas Republican Bolters' State Convention, in Little Rock.

Thursday, May 23—Working Men's National Convention, in New-York City.

May 23—New-Jersey Republican State Convention, in Trenton.

May 23—West Virginia Republican State Convention, in Grafton.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

"Liberal" Statesmen on the Question of Adjournment.

Disingenuous Conduct of Trumbull, Tipton and Schurz.

Senator Ferry Disclaims all Sympathy with the "Liberals"—Greeley's Organ as a Non-Partisan Journal—Curious Instance of Hasty Legislation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate yesterday sent a request to the House for the return of the resolution of adjournment passed early in the session for May 29. This was not acted on by the House Saturday, but it would be strange if such a courteous request should be refused. There may be said to be no prospect therefore that Congress will adjourn May 29. It is hoped in the Senate that business may advance fast enough to admit of concurrence with the House resolution, which the Senate holds, fixing adjournment June 3. It is noticed that, in the discussion in the Senate yesterday, the same Senators who opposed the passage of the resolution of adjournment when it was passed, are now using their endeavors to prevent the time from being extended. Those in favor of an immediate adjournment are the Democrats, and SCHURZ, TIPTON, and TRUMBULL. It is now evident that if Congress should adjourn on the 29th, either the Tariff and Tax bill or the Assembly bill, and probably both, would fail of passing. The Senators favorable to the Administration design that both of these bills shall pass before adjournment. But the opponents want them left without action, that they may be used in the Presidential canvass, and they will do anything but vote squarely against them to defeat both measures. Months before the discussion of taxation was legitimately raised in the Senate TRUMBULL was loud in his cries for revenue reform. When there was no chance to get amnesty he was zealously proclaiming himself in favor of it. Now when by postponing adjournment for a few days both these measures are within reach, though perhaps reduction of taxes are not so great as he would desire, nor amnesty quite so general, he is doing all he can indirectly to prevent both, and if they are carried it will be against those professedly their most earnest supporters. The reformers are practicing what SCHURZ would characterize as "transparent juggling."

SENATOR FERRY REPUDIATES CINCINNATI.

It is very currently reported here, yesterday and today, that Senator FERRY has written a letter to his friends in Connecticut which will creat a great stir in the camp of the coalition. If the reports be true, it contains utterances in regard to GREELEY that will prove a bombshell in the so-called Liberal ranks. He is said to repudiate the nomination of GREELEY at Cincinnati as a piece of political folly, and to declare that his election by the Democrats of the Connecticut Legislature has no political promise or significance for them. There is no doubt that such a letter has been written, and it is confidently believed that its tone is quite as positive as stated. It will be cold comfort for the Copperheads and their Sorehead allies.

THE TAX BILL.

An effort will be made to-morrow to suspend the rules and pass a resolution giving an hour's debate on the internal revenue portion of the Tariff bill. But the friends and the enemies of some of the radical changes therein made are anxious to express their opinions, so that the extension may be expected. The fight over this portion of the bill, in the shape of amendments, will be much fiercer than was anticipated, and a good share of the week will be occupied.

GREELEY'S ORGAN.

The New-York *Tribune* further illustrates its pretence of not being an organ, by devoting its entire Washington column to abuse of men whom it formerly praised. Of eleven topics discussed or mentioned in Saturday's issue nine are devoted to malicious misrepresentation or abuse of the Administration, the Republican Party, or of prominent men who support both.

AID FOR THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, at their anniversary on Friday night, were the recipients of quite a liberal subscription in behalf of their indebtedness from outside of the city. Gov. COOKE headed the list with $2,000, and from New-York there were the following subscriptions: Henry N. Smith, $1,000; Seligman Brothers, $500; Morris K. Jessup, $250; E. Remington & Sons, $250; Chas. A. Secor, $200; Thos. A. Scott, of Philadelphia, $500. Chief Justice CHASE presided, and among the addresses delivered was a stirring one by JOHN B. GOUGH.

CURIOUS LEGISLATION.

A striking illustration of the helter-skelter manner in which the House occasionally does things occurred on the Tariff on Friday, when the temper got so high that for a time it literally ran away from Mr. DAWES and did considerable damage. An amendment was agreed to, after the last Tariff section was finished, putting what is called "Moisic iron," made from sand by one process, the same as ordinary pig-iron, viz., $6 30. Now the point is that Moisic is the name of a river in Canada where this ore is found, and it does not describe the quality of the iron at all, which is equal to that of the very best Swedish blooms, worth $125 per ton for steel purposes. In other words, it is the best quality of wrought iron. Moreover, under the interpretation of our treaties, such as has been enforced in the case of Russian hemp, this action will admit the same quality of iron from every other nation that manufactures it. An amusing feature of the whole thing is the fact that the motion to reduce the duty was made by Mr. SURBERLAND, of Michigan, who represents the Marquette District, in which district is made the chief portion of the iron in this country which competes with it, viz., Marquette blooms. The *Globe* shows that Mr. GOLLODAY, of Pennsylvania, made the motion, and the Associated Press report shows that Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, made it, but neither statement is correct. It was made by the very man who represents a district whose principal product will be largely reduced if it should finally prevail.

ENORMOUS EXCESS OF MILITARY CLOTHES.

The Secretary of War has received the authority of Congress to sell such portions of clothing in Quartermasters stores as he may deem advisable. There are now in store $13,000,000 worth of clothing, the care of which costs $150,000 per year. There are rubber blankets enough on hand to supply all prospective demands for one hundred and thirty years to come; rubber ponchos and artillery jackets for eighty years, and blouses for forty years.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

The bids for reporting the debates in Congress for the next three Congresses were received by the Printing Committee yesterday, and will be opened Monday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Of the twelve General Appropriation bills, three have become laws. Seven are either in conference or being enrolled. Besides these, the River and Harbor bill has passed the House and been reported to the Senate; but the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses has not yet passed the House. It is supposed the Tariff bill will reach the Senate about Thursday next. The House will be prepared to adjourn on the 3d of June, but the Senate's business is not as far advanced as that of the House, the Senate having yet to act on the tariff and other important measures, including the additional article to the Treaty of Washington, the last named of which, it is supposed, will give rise to protracted discussion. The majority of the House are not disposed to extend the time of adjournment beyond the 3d of June. Should the House return to the Senate the resolution to adjourn on the 29th of May, it will rest with the Senate to suggest a day other than those agreed to by the two Houses separately. While some Senators say it is impossible to adjourn as early as the 3d of June, others are of a different opinion. Fourteen absent members of the House have been telegraphed to return to Washington.

THE JAPANESE YOUNG LADIES.

Ambassador KIDO, with his secretaries, called at Mr. LANMAN'S house today, and informed the Japanese girls that the palaces belonging to the parents of three of them and been consumed by the recent fire in Yedo. The story that the girls were going to Vassar College is not true. Mr. MORI has arranged for their education in Washington. They will this week enter upon their regular studies, under the direction of Miss ANNIE LORING, with whom they will live, and who is an accomplished "kindergarten" teacher.

PRISON REFORM.

Preparations for the International Congress in London, July 3.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The International Prison Reform Congress will open its sessions in London July 3d next. Dr. WINES, of New-York, has been charged with organizing this parliament of humanity, and who holds a commission from the President to represent the United States, has been for several days in Washington on business connected with this mission. Congress has ordered 5,000 extra copies of his preliminary report, which, besides special reports on prison discipline, juvenile delinquency, discharged prisoners, and the principles of penitentiary reform, embodies also official reports furnished by European Governments, expressly in aid of the labors of the International Congress. Preparations for the conference are well advanced, and little now remains to be done in that direction, the success of the movement being considered assured. Nearly all the European Governments, and many of those on the American Continent, North and South, have given their formal adhesion to the Congress and have either named or pledged themselves to name commissioners to represent them therein. National Committees have been formed in most countries, both of the old and the new, some by goverumental appointment and others by voluntary action, which are charged with the work of preparation for the Congress in their several localities, and more particularly with procuring papers from competent specialists, and the naming of non-official delegates. The Committee for the United States has already given over sixty commissions, and this is an addition to at least twenty, or probably more, which have been issued by Governors of States, with or without legislative action. The hope is entertained, on what is believed to be good ground, that Chief-Justice CHASE will be a member of the Congress. An International or General Committee, consisting of delegates from the several National Committees, will meet in London 24th June, ten days in advance of the opening of the Congress, to pass upon the papers offered, to draw up a series of propositions for the consideration and adoption of the Congress, to arrange a programme of proceedings and generally to have all things ready for business as soon as the body shall have been organized. What is especially desired and sought as regards this Congress is that it shall embody, representatively, all the experience, knowledge and wisdom of the world, theoretical and practical, on the questions which are to come before it. Though semi-official in its character, the body is to be simply a consultative assemblage. Its conclusions will be of no binding force, but will have such weight, and no more, as may be given them by the dignity and authority of the body itself. This, however, both from the Constitution of the Congress, and the vast area from which its members will be drawn, is likely to be greater than has belonged to any similar assemblage ever heretofore convened.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Police and the Abused Car Horses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in the TIMES of the 17th inst., in relation to the treatment of their railroad horses and the public by the Bleecker-street line, along with the mischievous interference of Police Commissioner BARR, on a late occasion, are both timely and just. The foot of the animal referred to was in a terrible condition, and as he limped along, the putrefaction oozed out of the diseased limb. Rather than remove the suffering creature, the Superintendent of the line preferred to block the entire road, and thereby detain a great number of passengers. I was present, but being compelled to leave, on urgent business, gave the necessary instructions to our officers; and in a few moments thereafter, it seems, Mr. BARR assumed the right to reverse them, and compel this disabled animal to drag the car and its load, two or three miles further on, thus prolonging instead of preventing the cruelty. My purpose in asking you to give place to this note is to correct an impression on the part of certain officials, the Commissioner in question among the number, that this Society is subordinate to the Police; whereas, it is an independant department, created for the enforcement of specific laws, in the execution of which it is the prescribed duty of the "Police of the City of New-York, as well as of all other places where Police organizations exist, to aid the Society, its members and agents, in the enforcement of all laws for the protection of dumb animals." Thus it will be seen that the Police has no jurisdiction over it, it being only amenable to the Courts, and that for any officer thereof to countermand an order of its President is as irregular as it would be for the latter to interfere with the policy or action of the Police Commission. Both these Departments derive their authority from the Legislature, and while the co-operation of the Police is made incumbent, the law nowhere empowers the Commissioners to interfere with its operations for the suppression of cruelty to animals. On the present occasion Mr. BARR did not give himself the trouble to examine the condition of the animal, which he consigned to a labor it was wholly inadequate to perform, but arbitrarily commanded the train to move on, regardless of law and the courtesy due to a public officer of superior authority to himself in the premises. It is high time that certain officials should recognize a fact, everywhere being conceded, that the inferior animals have legal rights now in the world, and that the Society is no longer the feeble experiment it was once regarded, but, on the contrary, is a great moral and physical necessity, demanded by the civilization of our day. Of these violators of this humane law, the railroad agents, at least, have been committed for trial, for an offense which would probably have had a different termination had I not been compelled, by pressing engagements, to quit the scene.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY BERGH, President.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

A Complaint of the Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday afternoon a sneak-thief entered our house and carried off a few silver spoons. He was probably very young or very green, for he removed the spoons from a massive silver goblet, which he left in its place. Immediately upon discovering the loss I went to the nearest Police Station to report. The Captain, however, as soon as he learned my place of residence, refused to listen to me, saying he must not interfere with the Captain of the —— Precinct, in which I lived. Accordingly I journeyed across the City and reported to the proper officer, who took no note of the affair, but sent a *drunken* detective in citizen's clothes to examine into the case. I say *drunken*, but he was probably only tipsy, or tight, (I cannot define the various grades of intoxication from experience,) too much so to walk quite steady, but not so far advanced as to forget his office.

Naturally, I did not admit the drunken detective into the house, but quietly dismissed him. Now, this is the first time I have ever had occasion to apply to the police for assistance, of whatever nature, and the satisfactory result (!) will encourage me greatly to solicit their services. I grant that I went to the wrong officer in the first instance, but I see no reason why one should refuse to listen to the simple statement I wished to make. I hope you will give this brief note publicity. Should names and addresses be desired, they are at your disposal. This is another case, showing forcibly the necessity of immediate and thorough reform, but as this is patent to everyone, I will not enlarge.

FRIDAY, May 17. B.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The strawberry-growers around Milford, Del., expect to begin picking this week.

Not a single Republican paper in Michigan indorses the Cincinnati nominations.

An Illinois farmer has fifteen acres of hops, and expects a profit of $500 per acre.

The Delaware Democratic State Convention is to be held in Dover on Tuesday, June 11.

The estimated expenses of the City Government of Cuicago for the next fiscal year is $2,752,985.

The Richmond *Enquirer* particularly wants to know if Mr. GREELEY is in favor of mixed schools.

Ex-Senator NESMITH and Attorney-General WILLIAMS are engaged in joint political debates in Oregon.

The Democrats of Washington Territory have nominated Judge O. G. MCFADDEN for delegate to Congress.

It is reported that TRUMBULL refuses to run as the Independent Liberal Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois.

All the Democratic papers in Pennsylvania, with two exceptions, favor a straight-out party nomination at Baltimore.

Nevada papers report that there is much inquiry for miners to work in the claims newly started up along the Comstock range.

The strawberry season in Southern Illinois opens excellently well, and car-loads of the fruit are being shipped to Chicago daily.

Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN says the action of the Cincinnati Convention shows that it will not fully meet the demands of the hour.

The annual Convention of School Commissioners and Superintendents of schools in this State is to be held in Rochester to-morrow evening.

The Rochester *Express* denounces vigorously the bill passed on the last day of the session of the Legislature providing for a Commission of Public Works in that city.

Southerners are circulating a fac simile of the bail bond of JEFF. DAVIS, "late President of the Confederate States," with all the signatures, including HORACE GREELEY'S.

Hon. RALPH INGERSOLL, of New-Haven, who is over eighty years old, slipped and fell down the steps of a bank in that city, on Friday, and broke his left arm.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is writing columns to disprove the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* assertion that his utterances are "nothing but absurd gabble."

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* holds the opinion that Mr. GREELEY has more capacity for getting himself into a minority than any other man in this country.

The Democratic State Central Committee of North Carolina is to meet in Raleigh June 7 to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention and nominate Presidential electors.

A fine game of base-ball was played in New-Haven on Saturday afternoon, between the Yale Club and the Mansfields, of Middletown, the Mansfields winning by a score of 16 to 9.

The Sutro Tunnel is now in a distance of 2,872 feet. The ground in its face is still very hard. The work in the several shafts and along the whole line of the tunnel, it is said, is being pushed ahead vigorously.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* mournfully says that Mr. PENDLETON received one of its reporters "with coolness, and declined to talk." And this it puts down as his "position" at the present time.

The Chicago *Times* gives the names of ninety-nine Democratic papers, of which forty-four stand opposed to the Cincinnati nominations and only twenty-nine support the ticket. The remainder of the ninety-nine "wait for Baltimore."

Nearly all of the west wing of the capitol of North Carolina, at Columbia, was blown off during a thunder-storm on Thursday evening last, and heavy timbers, boards and *débris* went through into the hall of the House of Representatives. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

Only one Republican paper in North-western New-York supports GREELEY, and that is edited by a relative of his, and has been noted for its former frequent selfish attempts to injure the Republican Party, and thwart the wishes of the majority for personal ends.

The Philadelphia *North American*, owned by MORTON MCMICHAEL, leader of the Pennsylvania Delegation to the Republican National Convention, contains an editorial today demanding the selection of a Pennsylvanian for Vice-President, in order to secure the success of the ticket in that State.

Boston people were startled on Saturday morning by a false, though widely prevalent, rumor that a New-York steam-boat-train had come in collision with a gravel-train on the Boston and Albany or Boston and Providence Railroads, and that fifteen passengers had been killed and forty wounded.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in a recent letter says: "A platform of principles that expresses or implies the criminality of the Confederates, strengthens the extreme Radicals, but weakens all other parties. The Democratic Party, in National Convention or through its prominent leaders, never has made any such declaration."

Vice-President COLFAX showed his pleasure at the Republican victory in South Bend, Ind., by telegraphing home: "Our city's magnificently increased majority for the old flag and the old cause gladdens many hearts, and makes me prouder than ever of the unexampleable faith of my townsmen in the principles I have so often defended before them."

It is of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS that a Virginia Democratic paper says: "He is a philosopher without eyes; a debater without ears; a soldier without arms; a statesman without a policy; an editor without a paper, and a captain without a company! He has been moral and political coward in war, and verbal bully in times of peace."

The Scranton *Republican* says that twenty to thirty influential Republican journals in Pennsylvania have not yet indorsed the State ticket nominated at Harrisburg. They all, however, give earnest and unqualified support to the Administration of President GRANT, and advocate his renomination by the Philadelphia Convention.

The late Gov. GEO. R. GILMER, of Georgia, willed $70,000 to the Georgia University to be devoted exclusively to the gratuitous education of teachers. Owing to litigation and the fortune of war, the bequest has been reduced to $17,000, and the trustees of the fund, Gen. TOOMBS, A. H. STEPHENS, Gov. JENKINS and W. M. REESE, have determined to endow with it a scholarship in the State University, to be subject to all the conditions provided by Gov. GILMER.

It is asserted that Rev. J. T. HARCOURT, a superannuated clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, who has tried to earn a living by selling books in Connecticut, has been sent to the State Almshouse as a pauper. During the rebellion he was a colporteur, supplying regiments in Kentucky with religious books and papers. He came to Connecticut from Ohio, but has no friends or near relatives who are able to care for him.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention on Thursday Next—Office-Holders to Take Back Seats—The Delegates Fresh from the People.

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, will meet at Trenton on Thursday, the 23d inst. Delegates have already been elected in most of the counties, and comprise among their number some of the ablest as well as the leading men of the party. Newark sends Ex-Gov. WARD; Sussex County sends Gen. DAVID VICKERS, who was with Gen. KILPATRICK in Chili; Union County sends Ex-Senator CLARK and JOHN DAVIDSON, who was Mr. WALSH'S chief competitor for the gubernatorial nomination last Fall. The delegates, so far as chosen, comprise few if any of the office-holders, being generally selected direct from the people. Resolutions were adopted in several of the local conventions instructing their delegates to vote for representatives at Philadelphia who will favor the renomination of Gen. GRANT, and also indorsing his Administration. In one of the strong German wards of Newark they were unanimously adopted. The New-Jersey delegation will doubtless be in accord with those already chosen in the other States, and its vote will be given at Philadelphia for the renomination of the present Executive. Upon the question of the Vice-President there is no decided preference, Messrs. COLFAX and WILSON both having many friends in the State. Ex-Senator CATTELL, of Camden, Ex-Senator THE EYCK, of Burlington, CORTLANDT PARKER, of Newark; Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of Monmouth; J. G. SHIPMAN, of War

LOUISIANA.

Divisions Among the Democracy—The Louisiana Press on Cincinnati—Philadelphia Delegates—State Officers—The New Election Laws.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 13, 1872.

The condition of political affairs in this State at the present time seems to be confused and chaotic. The so-called Democratic Party are divided between reform and the Constitution as it was, or halting between two opinions. They are intending to send delegates to the Convention called to meet in Baltimore in June, with the expectation that their party will make independent nominations. They are not favorably inclined toward the Liberal movement, because of the participation of Gov. WARMOTH in its deliberations and nomin tions at Cincinnati. While the cry of the Liberals is "anything to beat GRANT," the cry of the Democracy here is "anything to beat WARMOTH," and they are determined to support GRANT if he is renominated, in order that this gubernatorial "old man of the sea" may be effectually squelched and driven out from place, power and influence. The Reform Party here is composed in great part of the old Democracy. They have called a State Convention which is to assemble in this City on the 4th of June, in the call for which it is said, "in four years the State debt has increased to the extent of $26,000,000, and now reaches the enormous sum of $41,000,000. The debt of the City of New-Orleans has been increased to $20,000,000, making an aggregate State and City indebtedness of more than $60,000,000, or more than one-fourth of the total assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State. The bonds and securities of the State and City are peddled in the financial markets of the country without any settled value, and the State has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy, her credit destroyed and her people compromised;" these and other evils and afflictions enumerated in their call this Reform Party intend to remedy and redress. This seems to be the all-absorbing topic in the mouths of the people of this State, and all other political questions will be made subordinate to it. The controlling and influential people here say they do not care much who is President, their preference being the present incumbent, so long as they can get some relief from the Warmoth incubus.

THE LOUISIANA PRESS ON CINCINNATI.

The nominations at Cincinnati are not well received, and create no enthusiasm here. There is no jubilant feeling on the part of those who joined in the Liberal movement from this State. The expression of opinion in regard to the ticket nominated at Cincinnati, in the columns of the leading papers of this city, is a fair index of the popular sentiment here upon that subject. The *Times* is putting itself forward, ready to sell out to the highest bidder in the political market. This paper, owned as it is by one of the most open and notorious legislative jobbers and lobbyists, leans toward GREELEY and WARMOTH. Its neighbor, the *Picayune*, stand forth as the champion of the rights of the people, and while firmly and stoutly advocating the reform movement, does not express any positive opinion concerning the Liberal movement, rather inclining to the belief that if President GRANT is renominated he will be re-elected. And as soon as the Philadelphia Convention is held, many here believe that it will advocate and support Gen. GRANT if he is renominated there.

The *Bee*, the oldest of the dailies published in this city, and the organ of the Franco-American population, is also against Cincinnati, and will support the Republican ticket provided President GRANT is the nominee at Philadelphia. The *Republican*, of course, goes as its master, Gov. WARMOTH, directs it. It is for GREELEY and BROWN and against the National Administration, and the wonder is that the authorities in Washington should supply and pay for the ammunition that is used against them. Nearly every one connected with it holds some office under the Governor, which supplies the pabulum for sounding the praises of their great chief. The *National Republican* is, as its name indicates, true and persistent in support of the Administration and sound Republican principles. This is about the only thorough Republican paper published in this city. Under the editorial management of J. R. G. PITKIN this paper is performing yeoman duty for the Republican cause, which should not be overlooked. Of the forty-seven papers published in other parts of the State, I have not seen one that has hoisted at its head the names of the Cincinnati nominees, though some of them are Democratic.

DEMOCRATS ON THE FENCE.

From the slippery character and needy condition of the Democratic leaders it is possible that they will come out and accept the Liberal platform and candidates. The rank and file of the old Democratic Party are not disposed to follow these leaders, and rather than do so will openly support the regular Republican nominee for the Presidency. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the colored voters of the State are *en masse* for maintaining the Republican Party, I do not hesitate to predict that Louisiana will cast her electoral vote for ULYSSES S. GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA DELEGATES.

The recent Republican State Convention, held in this City, selected as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, gentlemen of good character, who are not office-holders, with one exception, that of a Mr. JOHNSON, from the Fifth Congressional District. This was done through the efforts of a number of the most prominent and influential delegates to that Convention. Since the selection of those gentlemen the *Republican* has not felt disposed to cast any flings at them

STATE OFFICERS.

Another State Convention for the nomination of State officers has been called by the Republican State Committee, to meet at Baton Rouge on the 19th of next month. The strong probabilities are that E. C. BILLINGS, Esq., a prominent and distinguished member of the Bar of this city, and one of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, will be the nominee for Governor. At the present time he stands as the foremost of all those whose names will be presented there.

THE NEW ELECTION LAWS.

The people of this State, who were fearing the operations and manipulations of the ballot-boxes under the State laws, as they now stand, at the next November elections, are rejoicing over the action of the United States Senate in passing the two bills which have reference to that election, one requiring the general election to be held on the same day with the State election, and the provisions of the Election laws referred to in my letter published in your columns on the 18th of last month. S.

Fatal Accident in a Hotel.

Capt. GEO. WRIGHT, keeper of the medical stores in the head-quarters of the Army of the East, corner of Greene and Houston streets, fell over the bannisters of the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, on Saturday night, while slightly intoxicated, and died from his injuries early yesterday morning, having received a fractured skull and concussion of the brain. Capt. WRIGHT's family, who had been residing with him in the hotel, left on a visit to Philadelphia a week ago. Coroner YOUNG will hold an inquest.

Confirmation Services in the Bethel. Foot of Pike-Street.

The floating chapel, located at the foot of Pike-street, was crowded yesterday afternoon because confirmation services were administered by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER. The evening service was yesterday read by Rev. ROBERT J. WALKER, Missionary of the Chapel, the psalms and the anthems of the Scriptures being chaunted by a volunteer choir and the congregation. After the prayers, hymn 90, "Witness ye men and angels now," was sung, during the singing of which those to be confirmed advanced to the chancel; after which the Missionary announced the duties incumbent on these candidates for confirmation. The Bishop then asked if the candidates were willing to ratify and confirm all the promises made for them at their baptism, and to lead a good life in future, to which an affirmative reply having been given, a prayer was offered in their behalf. The Bishop then laid his hands on the heads of the persons kneeling before him, and implored the defense of the Deity on each, that, being confirmed, he or she might continue to live in faith and in the Holy Spirit until the end. The congregation then repeated the Lord's Prayer, and the Bishop offered up the special prayers for those just confirmed, and delivered a very feeling address relative to the new duties and privileges they had acquired. The forty-second selection of psalms was sung at the conclusion of the address, after which the pastoral benediction was pronounced by the Bishop. As the congregation was leaving the chapel, the choir sang the beautiful hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee."

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Suspected Vessel Leaves Aspinwall Under Convoy of the American Ship Kansas—Interesting Description of the Scene.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, U. S. C., Saturday, April 27, 1872.

This dull little town was yesterday thrown into a terrible state of excitement by the announcement that the steamer *Virginius* was going to sea under the protection of the United States steamer *Kansas*, commanded by Lieut.-Commander EDWIN WHITE, in the absence of Commander CHESTER HATFIELD, he having taken command of the Nicaragua Surveying Expedition on the death of Commander CROSMAN. As the Spanish man-of-war *Pizarro*, who has been watching the *Virginius*, had threatened to capture or sink her in case she went out, there was every prospect of a battle. People from the country round for miles came riding into town on horses, mules and all sorts of conveyances. The wharves, beach and balconies of the town were crowded with people.

BEFORE THE START.

The *Virginius* was lying close in to the shore. Next and broadside to her, with her guns run out, lay the *Pizarro*. Still further out lay the *Kansas*. From the smoke-stacks of the *Pizarro* and *Virginius* the black smoke was rolling in great heavy volumes, while from the *Kansas* no smoke could be seen issuing, and many thought she would not go out. But she was burning the hard black diamond that does its work so quietly.

GETTING UNDER WAY.

At about 1:40 P. M., the *Virginius* left her moorings and steamed slowly under the stern of the *Pizarro*, and between her and the *Kansas*, which latter vessel immediately slipped her cable and started. The *Pizarro* was slow in getting under way, and, by the time she had started, the gallant little *Kansas* had gotten between her and the *Virginius*.

The *Kansas* looked very demure and innocent outside, but on her decks all was ready for action—guns loaded and men at quarters—no heads to be seen above the rail. On the poop deck, a quiet little group of officers, among them their Commander, the gallant WHITE, with a cool, determined face, that showed the *Pizarro* could not have the *Virginius*, unless he first sunk the *Kansas*.

THE CHASE.

Away went the *Virginius*, followed by the *Kansas*, next came the *Pizarro*, trying to get to the *Virginius*, and continually altering her course to effect that object, but as often defeated; for as soon as he got in range of the *Virginius*, Capt. WHITE interposed the *Kansas*, until the Spaniard must have been wild with rage. Every one was delighted at the splendid manner in which the *Kansas* was handled. The *Pizarro* being beaten in every manœuvres he attempted.

ESCAPE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The *Virginius* was rapidly leaving both war vessels, the *Kansas* still between her and the *Pizarro*. After running about two hours the *Virginius*, being about two miles ahead of the *Pizarro*, slowed her engines and waited for the *Kansas* to come up. When within hailing distance her Captain called out that he was much obliged to the *Kansas*, and that as he had thus far carried out nine pounds of steam he thought he could now take care of himself. Capt. WHITE told him to go ahead fast, wanted him to get as far away from the *Pizarro* as possible. The *Virginius* started, followed by the *Kansas*, until the *Virginius* was about five miles ahead of the *Pizarro*, when, seeing she was out of reach of the *Pizarro*, the *Kansas* turned, the *Virginius* saluting her, which she returned. She ran across the bows of the *Pizarro*, and when she reached her the *Virginius* was almost hull down on the horizon. The Spaniard was evidently doing his utmost to catch the *Virginius*, as the smoke from her fires almost hid her from sight, while a long trail along the water marked the course of the wind. As the *Kansas* came by her, her rails were crowded with faces, whose expression was the reverse of happy, but she made no demonstration, either hostile or otherwise, and the *Kansas* came quietly into harbor and took her old position.

THE LATE COMMANDER CROSMAN

Particulars of the Accident at Greytown, by which the Chief of the Nicaragua Surveying Expedition Lost His Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, April 23, 1872.

The Nicaragua Surveying Expedition, under command of Commander A. F. CROSMAN, on board the United States ship *Kansas*, arrived off Greytown, Nicaragua, on the 3d inst., but could not land the party because of the very heavy surf then running. On the 6th inst. the steamer proceeded to the mouth of the Colorado River and succeeded in landing part of the men and stores, when the weather becoming heavy she was compelled to stop.

IN THE BREAKERS.

On the 11th the *Kansas* again went to Greytown Bar, and on the 12th Commander CROSMAN attempted to cross the bar in the whale-boat of the ship. As they crossed the first breaker the steering-oar broke, when the boat broached to and immediately capsized. Part of her crew succeeded in reaching the whale-boat, and clung to her sides and bottom, among them Commander CROSMAN, who, taking the line of the boat, tried to get her into shallow water, but he was washed away by a breaker, but again reached the boat, and was again carried away by the breakers, and was seen no more. Pay-master BEMIS and JAMES SMITH, seamab, were washed away from the boat, but succeeded in reaching a bar where the water was shallow, but over which the waves broke continually, sometimes carrying them completely off their feet, but they succeeded in getting back again, and thus they fought the waves for two hours and a half. The stakes being their lives, they fought hard.

ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

The accident was seen from the ship, and boats were immediately sent to their assistance, while the vessel fired minute guns, in the hope of attracting aid from Greytown. The first cutter, in charge of Lieut. MILLER, accompanied by Master FORÉE and Midshipman WINSLOW, was the first to reach the surf, and waiting for what seemed a favorable opportunity, started in, when she immediately capsized. Next the rubber bolsa went in, and she met the same fate; last went the gig, in charge of Ensign BRIGGS and Midshipman MILLIMAN, and she swamped and turned over. Those of the crews who could not swim were placed on the bottoms of the boats; the others swimming and trying to get the boats to the beach. The current swept them away several times when they seemed almost safe, but after incredible exertions all the boats reached the beach. A canoe from Greytown rescued Pay-master BEMIS and JAMES SMITH from the bar.

LIST OF THE LOST.

On calling the roll the following were found missing from the whale-boat: Commander A. F. Crosman, and from the first cutter, Master Alfred Forée, William Walker, coxswain, and Wm. Arkwright, Emil Birgfield and James Eley, ordinary seamen. The beach was watched all night and next day, but the body of Eley was the only one recovered.

NEW COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION.

Commander CHESTER HATFIELD, commanding the *Kansas*, assumed command of the expedition, placing Lieut.-Commander EDWIN WHITE in command of the *Kansas*.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KANSAS.

On the 17th the vessel returned to Colorado River, where Commander HATFIELD landed with the remainder of the stores and men, and will immediately commence operations. The *Kansas* arrived here on the 19th for coal and stores, when she will go to Lime Point, Costa Rica, to survey the harbor there.

GREELEY AND TAMMANY HALL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of late I have tried very much to define in my own mind, and find a reasonable course or explanation for the conduct of Mr. GREELEY, and I must confess that the more I examine and reflect upon it with all of its surroundings, the more the conclusion is forced upon me that HORACE GREELEY is not now acting a natural part, but that it is forced and that the late explosion of Tammany Hall has in some manner something to do with it. The reflections that lead to this may be stated as follows:

First—In 1870 Mr. GREELEY visited Albany at the request of the Union League Club, "expressly to oppose the passage of the Tweed Charter." When before the Senate Committee, Mr. GREELEY said: "I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting when I say that they do not wish to be regarded by your Committee as either advocates or opponents of the document now before you. They regard this document as embodying many excellent advances to reform. We are not here to ask you to reject it." This was April 4, 1870. On the 31st of the next month the *Tribune* speaks of it as follows: "It is an improvement on the original Frear charter. It has points of decided superiority to our present wretched anarchy," &c. A month or two since Mr. GREELEY said, "Need I relate the facts so widely known, that I visited Albany in 1870, at the request of the Union League Club, expressly to oppose the passage of the Tweed charter—that I made as strong an argument against it as I could before the Senate Committee on Cities." This point-blank duplicity or contradiction would damn any ordinary man of good reputation. Most men would be regarded as acting in bad faith and in the interest of TWEED under similar circumstances.

Second—In his famous Pat Donan letter to the *Missouri Caucasian* he used to consider a straightforward course the best and most successful, but at the time of writing he is not so clear on that point, or words to that effect. Why did he not tell us what successes of a devious or subterfuge character he had experienced that had so changed the texture of his views?

Third—He has been surrounded by a set of Republicans, who have been to a great extent connected with TWEED & Co., directly or indirectly, and known as Greeley-Tammany-Republicans, and if the rank and file were found useful to TWEED how much more desirable would it be to secure the leaders?

Fourth—When we look to see what TWEED & Co. have done to fortify against disaster, is it not natural that he should make a great effort to secure some hold of such a man as Mr. GREELEY by some well-managed plot? What occasion had TWEED to go into a tobacco company to make money when he could steal more in one day than he could make by a legitimate tobacco speculation? Certainly there were no supplies of that kind required for the City. Was there not a sinister motive in this joint directorship between GREELEY and TWEED. TWEED was in this company for some other purpose than to strive for the legitimate profits of a tobacco business, no doubt; and whether that other purpose was the association with HORACE in business, so that delicate matters could be managed in a delicate way, of course we have no definite means of knowing, as they will not tell us. But when TWEED & Co. looked so far ahead in the charter of 1870 as to guard against possible contingencies of sudden exposure, it is very safe to say that they had their wits at work in other directions.

Fifth—GREELEY was used by HANK SMITH as a figure-head for his bank. Then would this not suggest to others that he would make a good tool for them also?

Sixth—It is a notable coincidence that after the passage of the Board of Audit's bill in the State Legislature, which the Greeley Republicans fought so hard to get through, that GREELEY immediately after cries out in his paper, "Men and brethren there are breakers ahead" for the Conklinites.

Seventh—GREELEY sent Judge WATERBURY to Mr. WINSLOW to get him to vote for the Tweed charter, and Mr. WINSLOW did so vote at the instigation of said GREELEY.

Eighth—Mr. GREELEY declined, as the New-York member of the National Republican Committee to sign the usual call for a meeting of the Convention. If every member of the Committee had declined to sign it there could be no regular Republican nomination. He was in that, holding a responsible trust as a member of the Committee, and has no right to stifle that trust by holding a place for which he is unwilling to act and wishes to destroy, and in this he acted dishonestly.

Ninth—RUFE ANDREWS, a Republican who was loud in his praises of HORACE at the Syracuse Convention last Fall, seems to stand well in the graces of Tammany Hall also, as the City thieves paid $580 to supply RUFE with a safe. The thieves paid for his safe in 1870, but since the exposé RUFE comes out in a card and says he intends to pay for it himself yet. There were several others that proposed to do the same after the list was made public. Whether ANDREWS pays for his safe or not, it goes to show that the Ring wish him well.

Tenth—One of the editors of the *Tribune* was indicted for his transactions in connection with the Tammany Ring in the *Transcript*, or paper business, this was WILBOUR.

Eleventh—Just before the Ring burst up, certain admirers of TWEED raised a fund to erect a monument to his memory and glory. TWEED declined. Since the Ring has been broken a monument fund has been made up for a monument to GREELEY, and most of the signers were the same admirers of TWEED that strove to show their zeal to him in a similar manner. Mayor HALL subscribed freely in both cases. Now, whence arises this mutual admiration, by what necromancy has GREELEY secured the gratitude of Tammany vagabonds? Is it a lively sense of obligation for the heavy blows that GREELEY has been dealing out to imaginary thieves, whereby attention has been in a measure withdrawn from the Tammany exposure? If it is not this, then why is it that such men try to force honor and gratitude upon him?

After the Tammany frauds had fully burst forth to view, and got so beyond the control of TWEED & Co. that they became really alarmed, why did GREELEY and the *Tribune* begin to labor so frantically to show fraud in the Republican camp? A partridge, when accompanied with its young chickens, always flies right at the intruder, to attract the attention until the chickens have had time to escape; and was this unparalleled assault of GREELEY on his own party a piece of partridge strategy? Is it possible to believe that GREELEY shut his eyes and shouted stop thief at innocent Republicans, as a measure of reform, at this particular crisis? Can he tell us why reform in our State Legislature has been blocked at every turn by Greeley Republicans, this past Winter, after it had been elected for the express purpose of dealing with this nest of vipers? Why should he so magnify the errors of his own party at this moment, and almost ignore these rascals that have stunned the world with their impudence and crime? Did he fear a further exposure, or was he for reform?

Has the unbounded impudence of TWEED & Co. in facing public opinion arisen from a sense of unseen support or not? The great feeling of security and complacency with which they have stood the exposure of these robberies of many millions has been a very remarkable feature of the history of the exposure. Did not a large portion of this feeling arise from the knowledge that they would pull down hundreds of others with them if they fell, and that legislators and other big fish must work hard in the general defense or fall with them? They have even been exultant in their feeling of security, and the results so far has shown that these scoundrels are hedged about in a manner not yet fully understood by the public. Their acts have disgraced our good name as a nation, yet long months have rolled by, and, instead of having their heads shaved and put to pounding stone, they cheerfully inquire what you are going to do about it. The Legislature at last meets, and the eyes of a simple-minded public are turned eagerly upon it for relief, yet its whole term expires and Mayor HALL still presides over the public that are fast becoming bowed. TWEED's full-length picture yet adorns the walls of the $12,000,000 Court-house, and his seat in the dishonored Senate Chamber is not declared vacant, but is held open invitingly for that mass of corruption. Whence arises this remarkable impudence, power, and utter contempt for public opinion, and why is it that justice has stood paralyzed for so long a time? Are there not yet greater scoundrels behind the scenes than those before us? and in full view, and whose power arises from the ignorance of the public? It is possible that HORACE GREELEY is innocent in his relations with Tammany and TWEED, yet if so his conduct for the last six months has been one of the most remarkable passages that in my knowledge has ever occurred in the history of a public man. Of one thing we can be entirely certain. There are many men who now stand unknown in connection with the frauds of TWEED & Co. that are truly slaves to these same men from fear of further exposure. And any public man that can almost entirely overlook the stupendous organization of fraud at his very door, and at the same time make such a fuss in searching for reform, is a legitimate and prominent subject for suspicion. At such times we have a right to expect that honest men shall utter words of no uncertain sound; we have a right to act with common sense, and withdraw our confidence from all who act so strangely in the face of this sea of filth that threatens to submerge the continent.

How is it that GREELEY and HALL are found fighting side by side and making common cause against the paper that exposed the Tammany frauds, the NEW-YORK TIMES? GREELEY promptly assaulted the TIMES when the *expose* began to grow serious, and has continued to make war upon that engine of purification ever since. Men may set up a hypocritical howl of reform and try to subsist for a time on pretense, but they gradually come to light and then are the more heartily despised. Acts speak louder than words. HALL made various threats of persecution against the TIMES, and GREELEY has fought it with great zeal. He scarcely said enough in denunciation of these stupendous robberies to serve the purposes of common decency, and it has been a subject of comment from the start that the *Tribune* came so far short of public expectation in that respect. It is well known that usually the *Tribune* has been very noisy and extreme on most matters, and used to bellowing like a very untamable animal, and its lameness in this important matter has been felt by all, and there has been a general feeling that it had no heart in the destruction of this worst combination of robbers that we have ever known. Its whine about personal grievance has apparently been an excuse and a pretense under which it has acted to shield the robbers by a species of counter warfare; in any case it has been contemptible and pitiable in the extreme. This is the manner, Mr. Editor, in which I have reflected on HORACE GREELEY and Tammany Hall. Every honorable man can draw such inferences as seem just and proper from these things. It is a comfort to know that God is just, and that "although His mills grind slowly, they grind exceedingly fine." F. A. M.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, May 6, 1872.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—The following is the day calendar for May 21: Nos. 135, 245, 265, 281, 160, 246, 261, 247.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—NEW-YORK, May 18.—The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Monday, May 20: Nos. 122, 271, 400, 401, 390, 398, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—395. Higgins vs. Hyatt et al., Executors; 225. Home Insurance Company vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; 2767, Andrassi vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; 649, Frost et al. vs. Gibbert et al.; 1701, Walker et al. vs. Frost; 855, Gots vs. Frank et al.; 41, (R. C.,) Haydens vs. Gilliland; 253, McCormack vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 1109 ½, Rowell vs. Wells; 1063, Novelty Spring Company vs. Beach et al.; 1079 ½, Noyes vs. Perry et al.; 1145, White vs. Spellman et al.; 1216, Hildreth vs. Shepard; 1231, Folwell vs. Brundage, survivor; 1359, Anderson et al. vs. Tunno et al.; 1719, Calkin, Receiver, &c., vs. Raley; 1721, White vs. Pettigrew; 17.3, Gardiner et al. vs. Union Railroad and Transportation Company; 1726, Ban vs. Insurance Company of North America; 1727, Tilner vs. O'Reilly.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—894 ½, (R. C.,) Atlantic Mail Steamship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 700, Osgood et al. vs. Lippmann; 708, Osgood et al., Receiver, &c., vs. Strauss; 680, Conover vs. Coleman et al.; 720, Tanks vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 695, Harvey vs. Merchants' National Bank of New-York; 748, Ferran et al. vs. Hosford et al.; 770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., 778 ½, Reed vs. Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania; 804, McHaig vs. Goodyear et al.; 784, Osborn vs. Keech; 782, Bohm vs. Goldstein; 788, Mendelsohn vs. Farrington et al.; 788 ½, Hollister vs. Cohen; 790 ½, Page vs. Williams et al.; 270 ½, (R. C.,) Jewett et al. vs. Black; 322, Schwartz vs. Muller; 598, Hanna vs. O'Brien, sheriff, &c.; 630, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 650, Prazza vs. Steen et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.; Calendar called at 12 M.—Third Monday motion Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1340. Day vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1066, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1080, Schneider vs. Knox; 798, Mohrnach vs. Jardine; 1274, West vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1278, De Witt et al. vs. Leland; 812, Glandy, Administrator, &c., vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 960, Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; 1026, Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1068, Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1158, Spring vs. Day et al.; 852, Lyons vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 1546, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Larremore and Joseph F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—28, (n.,) Bissinger vs. McKenzie; 32, (q.,) Ackerman vs. Henker; 25, (g.,) Riston vs. Godet; 89, O'Donnell vs. Rosenberg; 2, Graf vs. Hochhalter; 92, Coughtry vs. Levine; 96, Kirstine vs. Kaufman; 96, Wilson vs. Hoyes; 97, Sands vs. Same; 18, McDonough vs. McDonough; 87, Hubbell vs. Schreyer; 25, (c.,) Sanders vs. Crane; 82, (o.,) Mespedon vs. Brusus; 82, (h.,) Scholefield vs. Kelly; 44, Bretherton vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1054, Wilson et al. vs. Olmsted; 98, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gaul; 1369, Bronk, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 808, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1057, Devlin vs. Costello; 1031, Dever vs. Hardie; 1597, Rogers vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 1537, Alexander vs. Aarons; 977, Phinson vs. Van Nest. By order—2080, Angevine vs. Sandford; 1473, Shepherd vs. Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company; 2492, De Grey vs. Bennett; 1815, Knapp vs. Cook et al. By order—2074, Broderick vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—3773½, Molloy vs. Brennan; 3841, Rollins vs. Moyragh; 3856, Lambe vs. Altefer; 3831, Beatus vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 7014, Hoffner vs. Hubner; 7387, Schmidt vs. Schmidt; 2204, Higgins vs. Walsh; 3859, Sales vs. Holdhusen; 2204, Tracy vs. Zitilocen; 3995, Olcott vs. Maguin; 3947, Shuster vs. Bache; 3843, Smith vs. Butterworth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—3888, Newton vs. Henrich; 3139, Allen vs. Stigler; 3737, Bracht vs. Elsas; 3789, Travers vs. Zahl; 3168, Cohen vs. Simon; 3967, Field vs. Rueck; 3970, Field vs. Koerner; 3971, Odell vs. Hasted; 3972, Schreak vs. Herman; 3973, Delavan vs. Wimans; 3974, Maltern vs. Brady; 3975, Gotthold vs. Benning; 3976, Allen vs. Lyddy; 3977, Jones vs. Baedler; 3978, McKenzie vs. Sullivan; 3979, Smith vs. Butterworth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—9742, Averill vs. Forgie; 7442, Schiele vs. Schberman; 9781, Polhamus vs. Stewart; 9014, O'Dell vs. Schenck; 9061, Ripley vs. Macomber; 9162, Frank vs. Oulton; 9651, Excelsior Manufacturing vs. McBride; 9702, Mellick vs. Dearing; 9721, Obeimer vs. Dolterwend; 9735, Van Orden vs. Seaman; 9780, Jones vs. Ferguson; 9782, Krohler vs. Wallack; 9783, Onderdonk vs. Schwartz; 9784, Brown vs. Doran; 7917, Hutton vs. Gaetz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, James McCartney, manslaughter; 2, Michael Morgan, robbery; 3, Peter Conway, robbery; 4, George Layland, mayhem; 5, John Dillon, James Williamson, burglary; 6, Robert Smith, burglary; 7, George Hill, Thomas T. Heward, felonious assault and battery; 9, Gustav Jason, felonious assault and battery; 10, Lizzie Johnson, felonious assault and battery; 11, John Corcoran, felonious assault and battery; 12, Francis Sexton, felonious assault and battery; 13, Francis Scanlon, grand larceny; 14, Jacob Neff, grand larceny; 15, John Farrell, Henry C. Neff, grand larceny; 16, Edward Hart, larceny from the person; 17, Bernard McIntee, larceny from the person; 18, John Dwyer, concealed weapons.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Mackay *vs.* Mackay; see memorandum for counsel.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Van Waardt: motion for injunction and receiver denied; order to be settled.
Knaff *vs.* Meigs; motion for stay denied.
Craig *vs.* Stevens; see memorandum for counsel.
Trippe *vs.* Earle; proceedings dismissed.
Crawford *vs.* Keep; motion denied.
Von Laun *vs.* Farley; motion denied, without costs.
DeGrew *vs.* Bennet; the undertaking not sufficient, the surety not shown to be solvent.

Parson Brownlow on the Party and the Administration.

In his vigorous letter, read before the Tennessee Republican State Convention, in Nashville, Tenn., Senator WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW says:

"Notably in Tennessee has the record of the Republican Party been proud and distinguished, in re-erecting and re-establishing the fabric of the State Government, which had been laid in ruins by disloyal hands; in resuscitating and putting into operation the railroads which had been worn out in the service of the rebellion, and at length seized by the United States Army; in maintaining the credit of Tennessee by paying the interest which had accrued upon her bonds during the war; in inaugurating the best system of public schools which the State has ever had; and all this under the most formidable obstacles and difficulties. Nor has the sphere of your political influence been confined above to Tennessee. Eight years since the electoral vote of Tennessee was cast for the martyr President, the noble, lamented LINCOLN. Four years ago it was cast for the distinguished General whose armies stamped out the rebellion, and who has so honorably usefully and acceptably occupied the Presidential chair, that the true men of all classes and parties are not only willing to give him a new lease of office for four years, but are determined to do so. That they will succeed is as morally certain as that the American people are capable of recognizing honest merit and rewarding it for unflinching integrity. . . . . The massive or 'possum' policy of the Democratic party shows that they have no hope by a square open appeal to the masses of the American people to defeat President GRANT. Their co-operation with disappointed, sore-headed, office-seeking Republicans, to effect the defeat of President GRANT, by means of the divisions of the Republican party will be equally unsuccessful."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 18.

SECOND BOARD—3 P. M.

$40,000 Tenn. 6s, old..	71½	200	Union Pac. b.c.	53.	39⅞
1,000 Ill. & So. I 1st..	90	500	do.	b10.	39¾
100 United States '81	81½	300	do.	83.	39¾
200 do.	81¾	1100	do.		39¾
100 do.	b60. 81¾	700	do.		39
100 do.	b. c. b60. 81¾	100	do.		38⅞
200 do.	81	100	do.	b3.	38⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	89¼	300	Chic. & N. W.	b.c.	76⅛
100 Pacific Mail..	83¾	300	do.	83.	76¼
100 do.	c. 84	800	do.		76⅛
300 do.	84	200	do.	b3.	76¼
1600 do.	b. c. c. 84	400	do.		76
1000 do.	83¾	300	do.		76⅛
400 do.	b3. 84¼	200	Chic. & R. I.	b.c.	111¾
600 do.	83¾	2400	Ohio & Miss.	b.c.	38⅛
300 do.	83¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	Pf.	76¼
200 do.	83¾	100	N. J. Southern.	b.c.	20⅝
70 do.	83¼	200	do.		21
100 do.	83¾	200	B., H. & E.	c3.	11¼
300 do.	83¼	500	do.	b3.	11¼
300 do.	s3. 83	800	do.		10⅜
200 West. Un. Tel.	b.c. 76¼	1500	do.		10⅜
300 do.	76¼	300	do.		10⅜
600 do.	76⅜	700	do.	b3.	10⅜
300 N. Y. C. & H.	R. b.c. 97¾	100	do.		11
100 do.	97¾	400	do.	s6.	11
100 do.	b3. 93¾	200	do.	c3.	10⅛
200 do.	97¾	400	do.		10⅜
70,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	92¾	100	do.		10⅜
2500 do.	92	100	do.	b3.	10⅜
200 Erie.....	bet. call. 29¾	170	Mil. & St. Paul.		69
200 do.	70	200	do.	bet. call.	60
100 do.	70¼	17	C., C., C. & I.		92¼
200 do.	b3. 70⅜	400	Col., C. & I. C.		39⅛
10 do.	70¼	200	do.	bet. call.	39⅛
10 Lake Sh. & M. So.	96	600	do.		39⅛
200 do.	bet. call. 95¼	1000	do.		39⅛
100 do.	b3. 96¼	1000	do.		39⅛
23 Michigan Central..	116	400	do.		39⅛
100 Panama..	bet. call. 120	400	do.		39¼
150 Chicago & Alton..	117½				

MONDAY, May 20—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 18, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

	May 18.	May 11.	May 20, '71.
Increase in Loans			$711,000
Increase in Specie			334,700
Increase in other Legal Tenders			1,500,000
Increase in Deposits			3,000,100
Decrease in Circulation			75,800
	May 20, '71.	May 18, '72.	May 11, '72.
National Capital	$73,325,000	$71,733,500	$71,782,500
Loan Capital	14,744,600	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$88,069,600	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	289,436,831	286,214,400	286,286,800
Gold and Gold Notes	74,332,813	72,305,800	70,605,100
Other Legal Tenders	66,521,222	43,805,900	47,305,600
Deposits	233,594,016	219,267,600	217,267,500
Circulation	31,204,966	27,638,400	27,714,200
In Sub-Treasury	63,779,772	64,024,469	68,739,618

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

The receipts of the various kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	7	
Beef, tcs., pkgs	1,000	Lard, pkgs	218
Cotton, bales	2,169	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,062
Eggs, bbls	4,085	Grease, pkgs	26
Flour, bbls	8,078	Stearine, pkgs	62
Wheat, bushels	50,057	Tallow, pkgs	1
Corn, bushels	123,625	Butter, pkgs	1,570
Oats, bushels	52,676	Cheese, pkgs	1,312
Rye, bushels	2,500	Hops, pkgs	171
Barley, bushels	46,120	Whale-oil, bbls	20
Peas, bushels	300	Starch, pkgs	410
Hops, bales	7	Lard-oil, bbls	270
Hemp, bales	21	Tea, pkgs	7
Toys, bales	22	Tobacco, hhds	220
Hides, No	7,820	Tobacco, pkgs	340
Leather, sides	9,759	Whisky, bbls	888
Resin, bbls	700	Wool, bales	218
Cut-meats, pkgs	1,280		

COFFEE—A strong and buoyant market has been noted for Rio, which has been offered with reserve, and has been in good request. Sales have been reported here since our last of 3?5 bags by the *Alice Tavener*, 260 bags by the *A. C. Warwick*, and 170 bags by the *Waselet*; at Baltimore, 2,330 bags by the *Union*, (a resale,) at 17¼c., gold, on board, an advance of ¼c. on the price obtained for the same cargo on Tuesday; 2,300 bags by the *Anna*, at 18c.; and 2,300 bags by the *Silver Lands*, at Hampton Roads, at 18c., gold, ex ship, to go to Cincinnati. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted here at from 18½c@18¾c., gold, on board, as the extremes. West India grades have been offered sparingly, and quoted very firm in price, but have been without important movement since our last, the existence noted claiming chief attention.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady for early delivery, on a moderate movement; sales, 1,611 bales, including 440 bales to shippers, 388 bales to spinners, and 783 bales on speculation and for export. For forward delivery there has been a fair business reported, at essentially unaltered prices; sales, 11,900 bales, 8,350 bales last evening and 3,550 bales to-day; basis of Low Middling clause, delivery during the month of May, 280 bales at 23¾c., 150 bales at 23¾c., 200 bales at 23 15-16c.; June, 400 bales at 23¾c.@,10 bales at 23 15-16c., 2,000 bales at 24c.; July, 1,000 bales at 24¼c.; August, 300 bales at 24¼c.; September, 600 bales at 22¾c. exchange—5-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales May for 100 bales June. And to-day, for May, 350 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c., 100 bales at 23¾c.; June, 100 bales at 23 15-16c., 100 bales at 24c., 1,000 bales at 23 15-16c., 700 bales at 24c., 300 bales at 23 15-16c., 200 bales at 24c.; July, 100 bales at 24 3-16c., 1,200 bales at 24¼c.; August, 100 bales at 24c., 100 bales at 24 1-16c.; September, 200 bales at 22¾c.; October, 600 bales at 20¾c.; November, 100 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19 11-16c. Exchanged—¼c. paid to exchange 100 bales May for 100 bales July. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 23.72c., June, 23.89c., July, 24.23c., August, 24.02c., September, 22.26c., October, 20 9-16c., November, 19?c., December, 19¾c. The receipts at this port today were 2,169 bales, including 1,696 bales from New-Orleans and 473 bales from Charleston.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	20	20¼	
Good Ordinary	22¾	22¾	22¾	23¾
Low Middling	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
Middling	24¼	24¾	24¾	24¾
Good Middling	25¼	25¾	25¾	25¾

EGGS—Have been slow of sale, within the range of from 12c.@16c. for inferior to the choice marks.

FISH—The offerings have been more liberal, and prices have favored buyers, on a comparatively slow trade. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 25@5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $12@$14 50; No. 2 do., $9@$11 50; No. 3 do., $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c. for scale, and 16c.@18c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held with more confidence, particularly the better grades, on a rather better demand. Sales have been made since our last of 8,750 bbls., all told, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 2@7 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $7 50@8; very good to fancy at $8@8 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $7 50@7 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8@8 60, and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been firm, though quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 bbls. at $7 75@9 75 for ordinary to very good, and $8 75@$12 75 for very good to very choice Extra. ₱ bbl. Canada Flour continues inactive at $8 85@$10 75 for Extra. Rye Flour has been in less request, ranging at from $4 50@$6 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 235 bbls. Cornmeal has been in moderate demand at from $3 70@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine; sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for shipment and milling, and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at $2 10@$2 12 for Amber Michigan and Indiana, $2 08@$2 09 for Red Western, in store; $1 75 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 68@$1 72 for inferior to very choice No. 2 Chicago and Northwest Spring, afloat, per bushel....Corn has been moderately active, but quoted lower under more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,500 bushels (part to arrive) at 74¼c.@75¾c. for fair ordinary to choice new Mixed Western; 74c. for poor do. do.; 74c. for prime new Mixed Western, to arrive next week, and 71c. for do., June delivery, with July deliveries quoted at the same rate; and 73¼c. for prime old Mixed Western, prompt delivery; and 75c.@75¾c. for Yellow Western, closing weak, with new Mixed Western quoted at 74¾c. asked and 74c. bid for prompt delivery....Rye and Barley nominally as before....Of Barley-malt, 12,000 bushels changed hands at 22¾c. for prime Canada East, and $1 05@$1 07 for two-rowed State; market stronger.... Oats have been in better request and decidedly firmer, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at 56c. for Mixed Western, in store; 57c@58c. for do., afloat; 60c@62c. for White Western, afloat; and 64c.@65c. for choice White State, afloat.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request and firm at from $1 75@$1 80 for shipping, and $1 85@$2 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Sheaf Hay, $1 85@$1 90. Straw in demand at from 65c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has been fair for Wet-salted Stock, and limited for most other kinds, at irregular prices. The week's receipts have been 35,496 Hides; sales, 24,625 Hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23¼ lbs., private terms; 2,075 Dry Santa Fé, 20¼ lbs., 27¾c., gold, selected; 3,100 Dry Bogota, &c., 18@23 lbs.; 600 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., 2,300 Dry Matamoras, 24@25 lbs., 1,800 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., 21¾c., currency; 800 Dry Matamoras Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Texas Kips, 10@12 lbs., 21¾c., currency; 800 Dry-salted Matamoras, 30 lbs., 2,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 44@45 lbs., 250 Wet-salted Minititlan, 36 lbs., 500 Wet-salted Mexican, 35 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Wet-salted Texas, 59@60 lbs., 13c., 2,000 Wet-salted City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12¾c.@12¾c., currency. The stock on hand is 96,500 Hides, and 230 bales; (same time last year, 187,680 Hides and 1,645 bales,) as follows: 42,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 9,200 Dry Montevideo, 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, 6,000 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 3,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 16,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 2,000 Dry and Salted Madagascar, 4,300 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, from Europe, 250 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Oak Tanned and Union Crop Leather has been in light supply and wanted at firm prices. Hemlock tanned stock has been slow of sale, the receipts gaining on the demand, adding to the available supply, and giving buyers the advantage as to values.

MOLASSES—Dull at former figures; sales, 85 hhds. Demerara at 37c.; and 87 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull on the basis of $2 60 for Strained; sales, 150 bbls. No. 1 to Virgin, at $4 75@$7 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar unchanged....Of Spirits Turpentine, sales were made of 140 bbls., from yard and dock, at 65c.@65¾c., and 63c.@63¾c.; 19 bbls., to arrive, at 61c.; 100 bbls., July delivery, at 48c.; and 200 bbls., August, at 47c. Market firm.

PETROLEUM—A moderate call has been noted for Refined, with sales reported there of 6,000 bbls., June deliveries, at 23¼c.@23¾c.....Quoted at Philadelphia at 23½c.@23¾c....Of Canada Oil, 2,500 bbls. were sold for forward delivery here at 23¼c.....Cases unchanged....Crude dull and weak on the basis of 13¼c. in bulk.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, though quoted about as before. Sales have been reported of only small lots at $19 90@$19 95 for New Western Mess; $13?@13 12½ for Prime Mess, and $11 for prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery no important sales have been reported since our last. Western Mess, seller June, quoted at $18 90@$19....City-dressed Hogs in request and quoted at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats continue in fair request, ranging at from 7½c. to 8½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for shoulders, and 7¼c.@8¼c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last are 495 pks. within the range....Bacon has been moderately sought after at about former rates, with sales reported here of 30,000 lbs. short Rib, in bulk; and at Chicago, 250 boxes do., on private terms....Lard has been quiet, but steady; sales have been reported of 825 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam, and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c. for very good to choice Western Steam; 9¾c. for Kettle; 9 1-16c. for Western Steam, to arrive; 9c. for City Steam and Kettle; 8¾c.@9¼c. for No. 1, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Refined, for the home trade. Demand has been quite moderate, with sales reported of 750 tcs. Prime Western Steam, including 500 tcs., seller May, at 9¾c., and 250 tcs., seller July, at 9¾c., ₱ lb.....Beef has been in demand at from $7 2?@$7 50 for Mess, $9 50@$13 for Extra Mess; sales, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef has been more active at from $ 4?@$17 50 for Prime Mess, $17@$20 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 700 tcs., including 500 tcs. May and June deliveries, for export, within the range. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $22@$27 as the extremes....Butter and Cheese have been moderately inquired for. We quote Butter within the range from 25c.@34c. for ordinary to very choice new State, and 18c.@27c. for new Western; Grease Butter, 9c.@9¾c., ₱ lb., and Cheese within the range of 8c.@14¾c. for new factory, and 6c.@10¾c. for new dairy, ₱ lb.

SKINS—Dear have been firm and in demand, with sales reported of 12,000 lbs. Sisal and 3,000 lbs. Texas and Southern. Receipts—25 bales Vera Cruz and Sisal; 44 do. Porto Cabello; 50 do. Central American, and 10 do. Southern. Goat have been generally held with confidence, but have been inactive; sales of 12? bales Mexican. Receipts—213 bales Mexican; 123 do. Curacoa; 16 do. Vera Cruz; 31 do. Cape; 41 do. Mast India; 30 do. Zanzibar, and 4 do. Porto Cabello.

SUGARS—Raw have been strong in price and in good request, mostly for refining purposes, with sales reported since our last of 1,785 hhds. equal to full fair to prime refining Cuba at 8 12-16c.@9¼c.; chiefly good to prime refining at 9c.@9¼c.; 185 hhds. good fair refining Porto Rico at 9¾c., and 100 boxes clayed Havana, at 10c. ₱ lb. Refined essentially unchanged.

TALLOW—Firm, though not active. Sales have been reported of 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@9 11-16c., for ordinary to very choice, as to quality, at 9¾c. for prime samples. Also, 78 pks. Stearine at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 2.0 bbls., in lots, at 90c. ₱ gallon; market about steady.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very slow movement in the line of berth freights, the offerings of all kinds of produce having been limited, and the bids generally unsatisfactory to owners, who were claiming rather firmer rates, particularly for Grain for British ports. The chartering business in the local market was devoid of animation. The main call was for vessels for the Grain, Petroleum and Naval Stores trade, but the more confident views of owners were against free negotiations. From the outports a very moderate movement was reported at about former quotations.....From the Cuban Sugar ports liberal advices are of a good inquiry for vessels for Europe at firm prices, ranging, being, for mouth and orders, from 45s.@50s. from Havana, and 45s. from the coast, with less confident demand for United States, the more general requirements having been provided for, with rates quoted from Havana at $2 50, and $1 25 for hhds. and bols., and from the coast at $6 75 for Sugar, and $4 75 for Molasses....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, included, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb., and 300 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs., and by steam, 650 pks. Provisions at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton; 300 tcs. Beef at 75s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 55 hhds. Tobacco, 1,500 boxes Fruit, 600 hides and 300 boxes Extract Logwood on private terms. Also, a British schooner, 194 tons, with equal to about 800 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Grain, by steam, the assing rate was 5½d.....For Falmouth and orders, an American ship, with 6,000 boxes Sugar, reported from Havana, at 45s.; a Swedish bark, 362 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, from Sagua, at 45s.; a British bark, 298 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, from Cardenas, at 45s.; a British bark, 297 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from do., at 45s.; a British bark, 298 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from do., at 45s.; a British bark, 291 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from do., at 45s.; a British bark, 297 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from Sagua, at 45s.; a British bark, with 700 hhds. do., from Cardenas, at 47s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 241 tons, (new here,) with about 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to United Kingdom, on private terms....For a Norwegian bark, 394 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 2,700 quarters, from Baltimore, on private terms; and a Swedish brig, with 1,500 boxes Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at 45s. 6d. ...For Antwerp, by sail, 600 boxes bacon, at 25s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 12,350 bushels Corn. 3,600 pks. Lard and Bacon, 600 boxes Extract Logwood, and 270 bbls. Shoe-pegs, on private terms....For a Continental port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 566 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Stettin, by steam, 1,220 pkgs. Lard and Bacon, 3,200 bbls. Resin, 50 hhds. Tallow, 775 boxes Starch, and 250 boxes Extract Logwood, on private terms....For Hamburg, a German ship, 600 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Marseilles, a Spanish bark, with 4,800 boxes Sugar, reported from Havana, at 45 francs; another, 362 tons, with 2,000 boxes do., from do., at 46 francs....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a bark, 350 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia, at $6 50 and $4 50....For Cafbarien and back to Philadelphia a brig, 300 hhds. capacity, at $6 62½ and $5 75 for sugar and molasses and $4 50 for Melado....For Montreal, a British brig, 282 tons, with 500 hhds. sugar, reported from Matanzas, at 97, gold. ....For the River Plate a British bark, 250 tons, reported, on private terms....For Manzanillo and back to Philadelphia a brig, with general cargo, at $3,500....For New York, a British brig, 261 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, reported from Havana, at 45 50; an extreme rate; an American bark, 543 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from Matanzas, at $6 75; another, 400 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $4 75....For Philadelphia, an American brig, with 700 hhds. Molasses, reported from Matanzas, at $4 75; another, 580 hhds. do., from do., same rate....For Baltimore, an American brig, 320 tons, with sugar, in hhds. and boxes, reported from Havana, at $5 75 and $1 45; another, 300 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from Matanzas, at $6 75....For Boston, a British brig, 305 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, reported from Havana, at $1 62½, a very full rate....For the Delaware Breakwater, a British brig, 230 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from Matanzas, at $7 ....For ports north of Hatteras, an American bark, 615 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Cardenas, at $6 75, and Molasses at $4 50; an American brig, with 450 hhds. Sugar, from Cafbarien, at $6 87½; a British brig, with 700 hhds. do., from Matanzas, at $7; and another, with 350 hhds. Molasses, from do., at $4 50.

Whitsuntide Services at Grace Chapel, in East Fourteenth-Street.

The services in connection with the festival at Whitsuntide were celebrated with the customary ceremonies at Grace Chapel, in East Fourteenth-street, yesterday morning. Despite the inclement weather which prevailed in the forenoon, the attendance was unusually large, and most of those present were communicants. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. In the evening an excellent discourse was preached by Rev. W. T. EGBERT, on the festival which the day commemorated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST READY.

MIREIO.

A PROVENCAL POEM.

By FREDERIC MISTRAL.

Translated by Miss HARRIET W. PRESTON, author of "Aspendale."

One elegant square 12mo, with red line border.

Price $2.

Mistral was but twenty-seven years old when "Mirèio" first appeared, but he has produced one of the most original poems of modern times—a poem rustic in theme, unconventional in treatment, full of the sunshine and the untaught grace of out-door life.

L. C. M., the talented literary correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, writes: "It is emphatically a love story. Mirèio was the daughter of the Lotus Farm, the finest freehold in La Crau; and she loved, far beneath her, young Vincen, a basket-maker's son. Nothing could be more captivating than the simple pictures of the rural life among which these two learned to know and love each other—unless, indeed, it were the story of the love itself, as ardent, impulsive, unconcealed and altogether natural as that of Romeo and Juliet. I think it a safe prediction that New-York and Boston will indorse the verdict of Paris, and that before the Summer is over whoever cares for what is true and tender and beautiful will have read Miss Preston's 'Mirèio.'"

THE ROSE GARDEN.

A Novelette. 16mo, handsome cloth. Price $1 50.

"Those who want a story of unreal life, which yet is almost like the real, only idealized, softened, suffused with a sweet and subtle charm, a kind of delicate color, the work of a lady and an artist, may read 'The Rose Garden.'" * * * * * * *

"An exquisite little volume, a sort of lace-work novel, as sweet and subtle as any of Miss Thackeray's, with whom alone it is possible to compare the authoress."—*Temple Bar.*

Sold everywhere. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Boston.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its instant cure by the Wrethrotome, with type cases of each variety, varicocele, arrest of development, and other abnormal conditions, with their modern treatment. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents to J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

The large and valuable collection of over 250 high-class European and American OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the private collections of parties leaving for Europe, will be sold on the evenings of the 21st, 22d and 23d of MAY. The above consists of many valuable specimens of high art, among which will be found the works of the following distinguished European and American favorite artists:

E. Verboeckho	O. Achenbach	J. B. Bristol,
ven,	L'Fant de Metz,	A. Bierstadt,
A. Calam,	Midwood,	J. F. Kensett,
Carl Hubner,	E. Parrois,	W. Whitredge,
Brissot,	Th. Frere,	W. L. Sonntag,
Meadows,	Lambinet,	W. H. Beard,
Bromley,	Dewos,	J. W. Casilear,
Armfield,	S. Percy,	A. D. Shattuck,
Reynaud,	Guigon,	J. H. Beard,
Felon,	Bouguereau,	J. M. Hart,
Caraud,	Notterman,	Wm. Hart,
Landell,	and many others.	

On view day and evening, with catalogues.

NICHOLAS R. CONKOR, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY GAIL will sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at private residence No. 43 West 17th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of John W. Weed, Esq., administrator of the estate of John R. Gardner, deceased, all the handsome furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of handsome rose-wood and gilt parlor suites, pier glasses, mantel mirrors, pedestals, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, book-cases, tables, top and other carpets, Brussels and Axminster carpets, French chins, breakfast and dinner sets, crockery, glass-ware, &c.; also, kitchen utensils, in great variety. The above are strictly first-class goods, of improved designs and patterns.

Can be examined two days before sale. Catalogues at No. 106 Broadway.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY BOOTS and bootees:

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1872. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, on FRIDAY, June 14, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. V. P. VAN ANTWERP, M. S. K., United States Army:

20,000 pairs Army Boots, assorted sizes.
20,000 pairs Army Bootees, assorted sizes.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEhold furniture, seven octave piano-fortes, iron safe, gas fixtures, &c., &c.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer,
No. 713 Lexington-av.,

TUESDAY, May 21, 1872, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence,

between 67th and 68th sts.

All the elegant furniture contained therein, consisting of rose-wood parlor suites, in blue satin, black-walnut and mahogany chamber suites, mirrors, velvet and other carpets, lounges, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

MT. VERNON ARSENAL, }
MT. VERNON, Ala., May 10, 1872. }

A QUANTITY OF ORDNANCE STORES will be sold at this arsenal June 19, 1872, at public auction, consisting of guns, carriages and cassons, artillery implements and equipments, cavalry and infantry accoutrements, harness and horse equipments, too numerous to specify in detail. Catalogues of these stores, containing details and terms of sale, may be obtained on application to the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., the ordnance agency, New-York, or this arsenal.

W. H. REXFORD, Captain and O. S. K.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, within their stables, No. 112 East 13th-st., by order of Charles R. Coster, assignee in bankruptcy, five head of grade Alderney cattle, formerly the property of William B. Borrows.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, at 31,000 persons a testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS.
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; can flute, polish, puff, and do up fine laces in best manner; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid; is a thorough seamstress and dress-maker; can furnish the best of testimonials for character and capability. Call at No. 109 West 24th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE, with six years' City reference from last employer; understands the care of an infant or growing children. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO SMART YOUNG women, situations together; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do the work of the family together; unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman with unexceptionable City references, a situation as housekeeper for hotel, private family or boarding-house; City or country; is a thorough worker and a neat and economical housekeeper. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, with eight years City reference, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse for grown children; is a good family seamstress and short-waist maker; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, jellies, game, brown gravies, desserts, &c.; unexceptionable City reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping, wishes to procure situations for her two servants; one is a thorough good cook, the other a first-class waitress. For further particulars apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; a situation in a private family; the best of City references can be given; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, a situation; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City references can be given; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of a child from its birth; can give reference from first-class families. Call at Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, desserts, jellies, preserves, creams, &c.; reference from first families in the City. Call at Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

EMPLOYERS

Wanting good, reliable help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH nurse who is a very fine sewer; can dress hair pretty well; will make herself useful; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class references; a private family preferred. Call at No. 444 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 443½-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and sewing or chamber-work and waiting; no objection to the country. Apply at present employer's, No. 12 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, gentlemen's or families' washing to do at home; reliable, prompt and trustworthy. Call at No. 339 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is perfectly competent; best City reference. Call at No. 240 7th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; perfectly competent to take entire charge of silver, &c.; best of reference. Call at Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as wet nurse. Call at No. 944 1st-av., corner of 52d-st.

WANTED—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing by a first-class laundress. Apply at No. 287 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable person; can furnish good reference. Call or address No. 214 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMan, a situation to go to Europe as lady's maid or as child's nurse; thoroughly efficient in either capacity; never seasick; best reference from present employer. Address K. S., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid, and to make herself generally useful; thoroughly understands her business; would go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 37 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 98 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY OF twenty-seven years of age, and just arrived, having eight hours to dispose of every day, a situation as housekeeper; can do ironing. Inquire at No. 358 West 30th-st., Mme. GEORGE G. CAMES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent French girl as ladies' maid, or to take care of children, with a family going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 419 6th-av., third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored girl as nurse; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 312 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. R., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook; can wash and iron. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY, (AMERican,) a child to nurse at home. Call until Thursday at No. 694 8th-av., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR COACHman's situation by a respectable married man; many years' practical experience; thoroughly understands both; strictly temperate, trustworthy, industrious and careful. First-class references. Call on or address WILLIAM, former employer, No. 15 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is strictly temperate, steady and obliging; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; can refer to some of the first City bankers. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; competent to take full charge of any gentleman's establishment; City or country; unexceptionable references from some of the best families in this City. Address H. W. E., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Scotchman, Presbyterian, of good morals and responsible references, as coachman and gardener, or useful man on a gentleman's place; wages a first consideration. Apply or address No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands the business; first-class City driver; understands care and driving of road horses; present employer can be referred to. Call or address J. M. T., No. 64 East 34th-st., for the stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a man of long experience, who thoroughly knows his business; is a Protestant; has first-class City reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address or call J. BURKE, No. 311 4th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY, a situation as useful man or boy; will do any kind of work about a gentleman's place, garden, or about the house, inside or out; country or City. Call at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, active young man, not afraid of work, as coachman and gardener; reference to satisfy any gentleman. Address C. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as groom and valet, and is a good driver of carriages; understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended. Address to No. 112 West 18th-st., or to J. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver and a good groom; can furnish satisfactory City reference. Address F. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; wife would like to do the cooking or laundry work in a private family; has no incumbrance; good City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS footman and waiter in a private family; has got several years' City reference; understands top-boots and breeches, or could ride out with ladies. Address for two days to J. H., No. 845 6th-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation for his coachman, one who understands his business thoroughly and is trustworthy in every respect; the best of City reference. Address G. V., No. 138 West 50th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a man who can give the best of City reference; refers to his last employer, whom he has lived with over eight years, or address at No. 232 6th-av., carriage ware-rooms, corner 17th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent man; understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best City references. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 273 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as a coachman, who is in his present employer's service, and can give the best of City references. Call, from 8 to 10, at Nos. 134 and 136 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man lately married; has the best of references. Address C. C. M., Box No. 23 Up-town Times Office, No. 541 West 22d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ALL
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
REQUIRING MALE OR FEMALE
HELP
WILL FIND THE LARGEST NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS AT
THE GREAT
NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT HOUSE,
No. 138 West 11th-st.,
corner of 6th-av.,
ESTABLISHED TWENTY-SIX YEARS,
AND RECEIVING THE PATRONAGE OF ALL FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office.
No. 541 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY good cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; understands milk and butter; could take a first-class laundress' place, or do chamber-work and fine washing. Call at No. 221 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman, to do chamber-work and waiting, or as chamber-maid and to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 356 West 47th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a boarding-house; good references. Can be seen at no 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; excellent City references. Apply at No. 155 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, a situation; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City references can be given; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse; is capable of taking entire

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Mathews. Miss Pissey Mordaunt.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crisp. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MCEVOY'S HIBERNICON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mrs. VANDERPOOL.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cruse which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.

The Illinois Republican Convention, which meets on Wednesday, will be watched with interest by the country. It was in Illinois that the chief strength of the Liberal movement lay before the Cincinnati Convention. That State furnished at least three prominent candidates for the Cincinnati nomination for President, and even a greater number of contingent candidates for the second place on the ticket. At the same time there is no State in the Union where the result at Cincinnati has awakened more popular dissatisfaction, to say nothing of the feelings of the followers of DAVIS, TRUMBULL and PALMER. We may count on the Illinois Convention fully sharing the wise and progressive spirit of the New-York Republicans. Let us hope that in respect of civil service reform and amnesty, the West will even improve on their Eastern fellows.

It is quite certain now that neither the German Republicans nor the German Democrats will vote for HORACE GREELEY. All the really influential German papers of both parties—the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, the *Criminal-Zeitung*, the Boston *Pionier*, the Philadelphia *Freie Presse*, the Baltimore *Wecker*, the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, the Indianapolis *Telegraph*, the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*, the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens*, the *Missouri Staats-Zeitung*, and the Louisville *Volksblatt*—are bitterly opposed to the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. Only the St. Louis *Westliche Post* still sticks to GREELEY and BROWN, but it supports them with so little vigor, and with so wry a face, that its readers can easily see how disgusted it is with the Cincinnati ticket, and that it will hardly make many converts to it.

The report of the Commandant of the armory at Rock Island throws considerable light on the working of the eight-hour system now being contended for by the building trades in this City. The work done at Rock Island has been principally that of erecting buildings. The Government has paid for eight hours' labor the rates paid in the neighborhood for ten hours. The result has been that the amount of labor *per hour* is no greater than under the ten-hour rule. Where men have been employed over time, the amount of labor done during the extra two hours has been no less, and as well done, as in any other two hours of the day. In building, the change to eight hours has cost the Government twenty per cent. additional. As to the use made by the men of the two hours leisure the Commandant finds that in the case of men having homes of their own, the time has been devoted to reading and study; in other cases, the additional time has been "an injury rather than a benefit." It should be added that the Government, being the only employer allowing full pay for eight hours' work, had the pick of its men. It would seem that the eight-hour system has, in the case of the Government, amounted simply to an increase in the cost of public works, with no appreciable advantage to the workmen.

To-day a considerable proportion of the members of the following New-York trades will be out on strike: The bricklayers, the masons, the cabinet-makers and joiners, the carvers, the upholsterers and the plumbers. It is quite possible to overrate the strength of the movement, but there can hardly be less than 4,000 men who have betaken themselves to voluntary idleness in order to coerce their employers into a reduction of their hours of labor. There is an element of injustice in the movement, in so far as it ignores the claims of employers, who have made contracts on the basis of ten hours a day, to be treated with a certain degree of consideration. With this qualification, the men have as good a right to endeavor to secure eight hours as the limit of the working day, as the bakers have to raise the price of bread. We suppose that the true aim of the movement is to reduce the quantity of labor in the market, and thereby to counteract the depreciating effect on wages of the steadily increasing supply of workmen. Of the moral and physical advantages predicted from the Eight-hour law, there is so far a decided lack of evidence. One result of a movement like the present will probably be to increase the advantages of employing machinery in every possible department of the trades affected. This will, of course, be favorable to the supremacy of large capitalists in such trades, and will tend to the extinction of the class of small employers. In this way the men are working for the increased definiteness of the line already existing between employers and employed; they are contributing toward rendering the transition from workman to "boss" infinitely more difficult than it is, and toward the creation of a class who will be much more formidable opponents of the claims of labor than that now existing.

Mr. Greeley's Democratic Record.

Mr. GREELEY has already begun to pay by large installments one part of the price of the honor of a nomination to high office—the very thorough sifting of his "record." The practice of going over what is queerly enough called a man's "antecedents," that is, the events of his past life, has its disadvantages. For its main purpose is generally to show, on the part of his supporters, that he is consistent, and, on that of his opponents, the contrary. But it has also its great advantages. For the spirit which a man has shown during the course of his past life, his habits of thought and of action, his associations, his degree of faithfulness to principle and to party are the best, and, indeed, the only safe guides to a judgment of what will be his course in the future. As far as the world is concerned, a man's life is the man, and when we are advised to make a man the keeper and the director of great public interests, we have a right not only to ask what are his present principles and professions, but to have it shown to us very thoroughly what manner of man his life has shown him to be.

A correspondent of the TIMES, whose letter we publish this morning, sets forth in detail and by book a very significant series of facts, which touch that part of Mr. GREELEY's record that reveals his alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Tammany Democrats. Mr. GREELEY himself has chosen very recently to call attention to the fact that in 1870 he visited Albany, at the request of the Union League Club, expressly to oppose the passage of the Tweed charter. Our correspondent shows, as we have shown on previous occasions, that when Mr. GREELEY appeared in Albany on this mission, he said to the Senate Committee that he and his associates did not come before them as opponents of that charter; that, on the contrary, they regarded it as embodying many excellent advances to reform. "We are not here," he said, "to ask you to reject it." And soon afterward the *Tribune* spoke of this charter in terms of little qualified approval. In what light, as regards political good faith, does this exhibit Mr. GREELEY? He was under no compulsion to go to Albany, nor did his mission there come in as a part of a previously accepted representative duty. He was sent there expressly, as he himself says, to oppose the Tweed charter. If he could not oppose it, and do so in the spirit of the instructions under which he acted, he should in honor, not to say in common honesty, have resigned. But his strange conduct is easily to be explained when we remember that his friends, WM. M. TWEED, the noble-minded PETER B. SWEENY, the incorruptible A. OAKEY HALL, together with TOM FIELDS, JOHN MORRISSEY, and others of the same kidney, probably never had quite so much at stake in any one legislative proceeding as in the passage of that charter—the charter which Mr. GREELEY was sent "expressly to oppose," and which yet he did speak of as "embodying many excellent advances to reform." This gives us a very good notion of the sort of reform we might expect at Mr. GREELEY's hands were he elected to the Presidency, and of the devious ways through which he would seek that peculiar sort of reformation.

Our correspondent calls attention to the well-known fact that the *Tribune* was slow to believe the accusations brought against the Tammany Ring; and, that when they were proved incontestably and by overwhelming evidence, that journal was very lukewarm and laggard in its condemnation either of these men or of their measures. But what could we expect? After such conduct as Mr. GREELEY's in regard to the Tweed charter, was it at all probable that he would come out boldly and speak of the nefarious conduct of its authors as it deserved? Mr. GREELEY's "honest simplicity" of character has made him the most monstrously inconsistent man now before the American public. His rivals, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who has not got a nomination, and VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, who has, are rocks, mountains of stability, compared to him. The Tammany Ring thieves seem to have been not only Mr. GREELEY's chosen allies, but his business partners. He was their fellow-director in business corporations, where there can be no doubt that they united themselves with him in pursuance of the same line of crafty policy which they pursued with regard to other prominent and influential men; hoping and reasonably expecting, as the event proved, that business associations and an identity of business interests would bring about a complete working political alliance. But the other men, who allowed themselves to be so used, were mere business men, seeking their own interests. They were not, as Mr. GREELEY professes to be, progressive philanthropists, reformers of such pure eyes that they cannot behold iniquity. Mr. GREELEY's friend, "RUFF" ANDREWS, received through the Ring, a safe, which he has since declared he means to pay for, but which was probably sent to him as a reminder that they regarded him as a safe man; an intimation which would have been at least superfluous in Mr. GREELEY's case. The Ring was sure enough of him without any such significant offering. That Mr. GREELEY himself ever profited personally to the extent of a single dollar by his connection with the members of the Tammany Ring, it would probably be as difficult to prove as it has been in the case of Mayor HALL himself—a fact to which the *Tribune* has often and urgently directed public attention. What wonder that among the subscribers to the Greeley statue the name of ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL appeared, as it also did in the list of the monument-raisers to the integrity and public spirit of "Boss" TWEED! We must pass by without notice much of the detail of our Syracuse correspondent's letter, but we commend it to the attention of our readers, as showing why Mr. GREELEY might reasonably expect—what he now so specifically demands as the condition of his formal acceptance of the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention—the formal indorsement and the active support of the Democratic Party.

Tammany Tactics in the Court of General Sessions.

During the last moments of the expiring Legislature, when all eyes were turned toward Albany, the creatures of Tammany were enabled to perform a piece of work which deserves to take rank among the lesser achievements of TWEED, SWEENY & Co. The opportunity arose in this way: On the 17th of May, 1857, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury against one MICHAEL HAYES for the murder of JAMES O'DONNELL. Although it is claimed that he was sought for eagerly, HAYES, nevertheless, was not arrested until quite recently, and in all probability never would have been but for a blunder. He was found residing in the Seventh Ward of this City, where it is said he had exercised the trade of minor politician for several years. Once in custody, it became necessary to do something with him. His trial was accordingly set down for a certain day. The principal witness, a man named ROCHESTER, turned out to be also an "influential" Ward politician, and being of the Tammany stripe, it was not deemed desirable to either deprive him of his liberty, or put him under bonds to give evidence when required so to do. Eight times the case was called up for trial, and each time postponed owing to the absence of ROCHESTER.

At length the Court seems to have lost patience over the matter, and ordered it to be set down peremptorily for the 13th inst., intimating at the same moment that if ROCHESTER did not then appear, the prisoner would be discharged. The 13th arrived quickly enough, but no ROCHESTER. Counsel for the prisoner then arose, and with all due solemnity demanded the release of his client. The notorious "Col." FELLOWES was the Assistant District-Attorney who had charge of the prosecution, but, he interposed no objection. On the contrary, he made it appear that it would not be right to keep HAYES any longer in durance, as the witness, ROCHESTER, had been seen around the Court-room in such a state of intoxication as to be altogether useless. The result was HAYES' release *on his own recognizance*. Here was a farce enacted in broad day-light, the like of which has few parallels in the criminal history of New-York. A man under indictment for *murder* permitted to go scot-free because, forsooth, the chief witness against him was too drunk to give testimony! No sane person can doubt for a moment the ability of the prosecution to bring ROCHESTER to his senses, if there had been any intention whatever to try HAYES. Ordinarily, important witnesses are placed in the House of Detention for safe-keeping when they fail to give bonds for their appearance. There was not even an attempt made to insure the attendance of ROCHESTER by this means.

We have no wish whatever to prejudice the case of HAYES. He may, or he may not be innocent of the crime of which he stands charged, but so far as we are conversant with the circumstances, there appears to be nothing to warrant his discharge in the manner related. There is no other State in the Union where such an act could be perpetrated with impunity. But here in New-York all things seem possible save and except honest government and a just administration of the law. It is plain to be seen that the hydra-headed monster of Tammany has only been stunned not killed. In this case of HAYES we have a very startling evidence of its reviving power. When murderers are turned loose without the troublesome formality of a trial, would it be much of a surprise to see TWEED restored to his place in the Board of Works, CONNOLLY to the Controllership, and SWEENY to the Park Commission? Yet it will come to this with us if the people do not make their voices once more heard at the polls as they did last November.

Railroad Speed.

The time of year has arrived when most of our railroads make a change in their time-tables for the coming season. Some of them have already done this, and the greater part of the remainder will probably do it in the course of two or three weeks. It is remarkable that the speed of our most rapid passenger-trains has increased so little in the last twenty years. The cars on the Hudson River Road, and those to New-Haven, more than twenty years ago, made almost as quick time as any in the country do now. There has been some change, it is true; but the statement that express-trains on our quickest lines in 1872 run, as a general thing, not more than about three miles an hour faster than those of the same description did in 1852, is sufficiently near the truth. But while such is the case with this particular class of trains, a very different state of affairs exists in reference to the rate of railroad travel, taken as a whole, throughout the country. The average number of miles an hour gone over by passengers now, is not only very much greater than it was twenty years since, but has decidedly increased within the last five or six years. This is owing mainly to the greater proportion of well-constructed roads. The larger proportion of express-trains also has something to do with it, though not as much as might at first be supposed, for the effect of this upon the average speed is a good deal counteracted by the fact that there are now so many trains running short distances to and from large cities, and making very frequent trips.

A great deal has been said and written, on both sides, respecting the comparative danger of moving at high rates of speed. It is often argued that there is just as much safety in going thirty-five miles an hour as twenty, for the latter speed is, in case of accident, quite sufficient to make a promiscuous smash, and the former could do no more. There can be no question that twenty miles an hour is an exceedingly dangerous pace at which to run off the track or knock into another train, but that does not prove that an addition of fifty or seventy-five per cent. to the velocity would not materially increase the risk. As a matter of fact, accidents on roads noted for extremely fast trains, have as a general rule been much more frequent and serious, than on those where the travel is slower. And this is the more worthy of attention from the circumstance that the latter class of roads includes, to a very great extent, those which are imperfectly built, and on which therefore there would commonly seem to be more cause for the apprehension of danger.

There is one consideration in regard to the relative safety of trains at different rates of speed, which has attracted much less attention than it deserves. An engine, we will suppose, can, with the cars attached to it, run a mile in a minute and a half. Now, if the time-table calls for thirty-five miles an hour between stations, the engineer has only an average of about thirteen seconds to a mile allowed him for slacking speed at road-crossings, switches, sharp curves and rough places, and for the delay in starting and stopping. But if the running time required is reduced to thirty miles an hour, he has more than twice as much for these purposes; and if it is twenty miles an hour he has a minute and a half, or nearly seven times as much. There are few American roads which have not a great many places where a train ought to be run slowly. But some of those, where such precaution is most needed, make very little allowance for it in their time-tables. And this is by no means entirely the fault of the companies; for the impatience of travelers at any delay, however necessary, and the uniform preference given to considerations of speed over those of safety, are the main causes of less time being allowed than prudence requires.

There are certain things that affect the running of railroad trains, which even men of long experience in the business cannot understand or calculate upon. Some of the causes, indeed, that tend to impair the speed are plain enough. If the track is slippery, or anything is out of order either in the road or engine, the delay thereby occasioned is readily accounted for. But an engine very often "won't make its time," when neither the engineer nor any one else can tell the reason. There are certain states of the atmosphere which affect either the draft of the fire, or the generation of steam, or both, in a way that no one very clearly understands. A superintendent or train dispatcher frequently finds on such occasions all the trains in his department unaccountably out of time. It is not that the track is wet and slippery, for it may be in excellent condition; it is not that extreme heat or extreme cold threatens the breaking of rails, or that the frost is coming out of the ground, or that recent heavy rains have washed the embankments, for it may be that none of these reasons, nor any other he can think of, exist. The only thing he can find out is that the boilers will not make steam fast enough. But why they will not, is a question which neither he nor the engineers can satisfactorily answer.

There is a point of local interest to New-York, in connection with this subject, which must not be left unnoticed. We refer to the reckless manner in which trains are run in crowded neighborhoods in the vicinity of the City, and, indeed, in the very City itself. To drive along at thirty or forty miles an hour, in places where some of the lines into New-York are actually run at that speed, is a proceeding which, in some cities, would literally subject the men who did it to the charge of murder. We are fully aware of the importance of saving the time of passengers, but even with all the weight that can possibly be given to this consideration, the gain of a few minutes is purchased at a fearful price by the risk and loss of life which, as an actual matter of experience, has, in many instances, been incurred in obtaining it.

Detection of a Mysterious Homicide.

On the night of the 24th of last November, a farmer named DENNISON MILLER was killed by an assassin. The deed was perpetrated in MILLER's own house at a place called Greenfield, not far from Detroit. By the testimony of the murdered man's wife the facts were as follows: Mrs. MILLER heard a cat howling in the dining-room a little after midnight; she rose from her husband's side and went to let the cat out of the front door. When she opened the door for that purpose a man rushed past her from without, and on into the chamber. She heard a quick scuffle, a cry and a heavy fall, and then the intruder disappeared, she knew not whither. Mrs. MILLER found her husband on the floor, weltering in his blood. He was stabbed through the heart, and he never spoke afterward. The alarm was given, and every effort was subsequently made to trace the murderer. He was not found, however, despite the most vigilant search and protracted inquiry, and after a time the case was set down as one of those destined to baffle human detection. The affair was a nine days' wonder, much talked of by the Press and in society, but not the faintest clue was ever hit upon, and finally the subject appeared to die out and be forgotten.

Two or three weeks ago, however, events fell out that excited the suspicion of the Sheriff of the county as to the identity of the murderer. Fresh study of the case revealed corroborative evidence of the truth of this suspicion, and at last the Sheriff has been able to lay his hand on the shoulders of the secret midnight homicide and to say, "thou art the man." The case is one of the most singular in the annals of crime, and its history powerfully exemplifies the fact that the most ingenious and cold-blooded devices of which men are capable do not always suffice to shield them from the consequences of wickedness. It now transpires that the assassin of MILLER has never left the scene of the murder, that he is well known to the neighborhood, including MILLER's family, and that he has continued on intimate relations with that family ever since the fatal night of the stabbing. His name is WILLIAM SMITH, and, strange to say, he is but eighteen years of age. The cunning and deliberation with which he prepared to commit his bloody deed, and with which he sought to cover his tracks subsequently, are almost incredible. He had for some time been working for a neighbor of MILLER named MAPLE. He slept in MAPLE's house, sharing a bed with his employer's son. Some days before the murder SMITH bought in Detroit a small quantity of chloroform. This was to narcotize young MAPLE with before SMITH should set out on his baleful errand—a part of the scheme that was successfully carried out. After dark, but before going up to bed, SMITH placed a ladder against an adjoining roof in such a way that he could pass from the window of his room to the ladder, and so make his way to the ground. The house being locked up, and others sleeping in it who might be disturbed by a person going through the entries within, the motive for this precaution becomes obvious. On the night of the assassination SMITH waited until young MAPLE was fast asleep, and then drugged him with the chloroform. He then descended by the ladder, and passed swiftly through the fields, under cover of a starless sky, until he reached the house of his intended victim. Finding no ready way to get into the house, SMITH either imitated the cry of the cat, or happened to be at the front door by chance at the instant Mrs. MILLER opened the door. He then rushed by her and stabbed MILLER as described—the whole scene passing in complete darkness—and made his way home again. Here he went up the ladder, lowered it gently with a line, so that it lay by the side of the building as usual, drew up his line, returned to his room by the window, shut it, and went comfortably to bed. Never was a crime more adroitly planned and coolly carried out. Nor was this all. The fatal act was committed with a dagger, and the young homicide feared to hide it, dreading a discovery. He therefore bribed a certain itinerant peddler to take the weapon, to let it be seen by several persons, and then to sell it to him, SMITH, some days after. Even this bold and hazardous scheme was put into effect; the peddler went his way from that part of the country; and had SMITH remained quiet at this point he might have been safe to this day.

But the singular temptation came upon him—in fact, induced by previous impunity, no doubt—to go to a place called Dearborn, and throw a train of cars off the track. In this attempt, when on the very point of success, he was Providentially caught, and his capture suggested to the Sheriff the train of research that led to the identification of SMITH as MILLER's assassin. When asked what his motives were in seeking the destruction of hundreds who had never harmed him, the young scoundrel calmly made answer that he only wanted to see the cars plunge into the river! The cool diabolism of this reply led the Sheriff, by a natural association of ideas, to ponder over the motiveless cruelty of the killing of MILLER, and thus led up to the final result. It appears that SMITH has "influential friends," and that he was released on bail, in $5,000, for his attempt on the passenger-train; but on the very same night, evidently resolved to console himself for this unreasonable interruption of his pleasures, he went off to a neighboring town called Ecorse and playfully set a barn on fire. He was again arrested, and this time did not escape from custody until the whole list of his crimes had been brought home to him. The evidence was purely presumptive, but still very strong, when the Sheriff felt warranted in suddenly charging the prisoner, point-blank to his face, with MILLER's murder. The result was that SMITH broke down—the excitement of the two arrests on the same day having apparently shaken his nerve—and confessed all. The youthful murderer is said to be extremely handsome, and is pronounced by able medical men to be entirely sane. His incentive would appear to have been simply a furious, overwhelming passion for crime; and considering his total unscrupulousness, his audacity and his great cunning, it is a fortunate thing that his career of guilt has been cut as short as it has, and that only a single life, so far as is known, has been sacrificed to his lust for crime.

A Hint from Dublin.

Many years ago Mr. DARGAN, an Irishman of rare energy and public spirit, who had by his own exertions achieved a large business as contract, determined to endeavor to give his country a lift by opening an exhibition at Dublin, on the plan of that in London, and with a generosity his pocket could very ill afford, undertook the risk. The exhibition proved a success in all but pecuniary respects, and a considerable loss fell upon the spirited projector. A year or two ago the building, which had been used with little success for a Winter garden and other purposes, passed into the hands of Sir ARTHUR GUINNESS. The object with which he purchased it now appears. Sir ARTHUR had, no doubt, noticed, in common with all those who were in London in 1862, the extraordinary interest and pleasure afforded by the exhibition of loaned art treasures. There were, on this occasion, gathered together a collection of objects such as had never before been assembled under the same roof—the accumulated wealth of seven centuries. Alton Towers and Goderich sent their armor; Blenheim, Burghley, and a host of other princely houses, furnished plate; the cups out of which WOLSEY and his royal master quaffed were before you; the jewels which covered ELIZABETH's neck when she gazed upon the revels at Kenilworth. All the additional interest which history and historical association gives to beautiful objects was there.

It is an exhibition of this kind, but specially including the contents of Irish mansions, which is now to be held in Dublin. Sir ARTHUR has guaranteed the whole cost and assumed the whole responsibility. His efforts have been worthily responded to by the nobility and gentry of Ireland, of all creeds and classes. The Duke of LEICESTER, who will probably be no small contributor, is President of the Committee, and the Duke of ABERCORN, Ireland's only other Duke—who possesses whole roomsfull of lovely objects—will, no doubt, contribute his quota. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, and the host of other great noblemen who hold large estates in Ireland, will, we may be sure, be not slow to assist the cause, and the spectacle which will be opened to the public by the Duke of EDINBURGH on the 5th of June, at Dublin, bids fair to be one of the most charming—and all the more so that it will not be too large—that the civilized world has ever seen. At a recent meeting of the Committee, Sir BERNARD BURKE, the well-known genealogist, stated that the loan of portraits illustrative of Irish history would be a most important feature, and Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE promised that there would be magnificent collections of china and other curious and beautiful objects.

Now all this has been done by one man, rich, no doubt, but whose wealth is as nothing to the wealth of men who tread the pavement of Wall and Broad streets every day. Nor is it the work of a member of the old-time aristocracy. The doer of the deed is a *novus homo*, actually engaged in trade, and who owes his success to his father's energy and business qualities, such as any of our old citizens do. Surely his is a good example of that public spirit which the famous DEAN, whose cathedral Sir BENJAMIN restored, rightly held as the first of public virtues.

Cannot we do something in the same direction? Could not we signalize our approaching centenary by something more than a blaze of trumpets, an avalanche of speechifying, and rivers of Bourbon and old rye? Surely an exhibition of the kind which Dublin is shortly to enjoy, might be organized in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston. In all these cities there are splendid works of art and objects of rare interest. Within the last ten years they have increased fifty fold. Scarcely a steamer enters this harbor today which does not add something to the stock, and not a rich man leaves this port who does not do his best during his European visit to secure something of the best which is to be had in the plate, jewelry, pictures, or statuary of the Old World. What a stimulus such an exhibition would give to art and taste among us. How interesting would be the comparisons between the artistic efforts of time, past and present, the proofs of the progress we have made in this, as in other matters, since we attained our freedom. For our own part, we are convinced that such a show would fairly astonish not only our visitors but ourselves. Scattered among our towns throughout the country, are treasures of the existence of which few dream, and which, if collected in one spot, would reveal an amount of artistic wealth perfectly marvelous. It is a great mistake to suppose that the great Eastern cities are the sole depositories of such objects. In time past they may have been, but are so no longer. In Cincinnati, in Milwaukee, in Louisville, in St. Louis, and many more Western and Southern towns, are to be found today *objets d'art* which would deserve a place in any exhibition.

MINOR TOPICS.

To-morrow a Convention of the Indian tribes of Arizona will be held at Camp Grant. The people of the Territory have found out that Gen. HOWARD was not sent to act on the views of Mr. VINCENT COLYER, and perfect accord, therefore, exists between the two Generals at Camp Grant, and between them and the people. The Convention promises to lead to a distinct understanding as to what the Government considers itself bound to do for the Apaches, and what it expects from the Apaches in return. We have uniformly sustained a strict adherence to the humane policy in dealing with the Indians. Should the Apaches, after the explicit agreement likely to be reached by this Convention, take to their old courses of robbery and murder, we should, however, consider a swift installment of military vengeance to be dictated by both humanity and justice.

A bill is now pending in the Senate of the United States, looking to the establishment of industrial schools for the orphans of soldiers and sailors. It is of the simplest possible form, and is confined to creating a "body politic and corporate," with power to hold property and transact the necessary business. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE is the leading incorporator; the other names are unfamiliar. The work is an excellent one, and as it does not involve the slightest expense to the country, it ought to pass. Indeed, the country could do no more just and proper thing than to aid pecuniarily an enterprise, rightly guarded and conducted, which would give an honorable means of earning a livelihood to any soldier's children.

Do boys in the House of Refuge have any other employment except that of stabbing their turnkeys? Two turnkeys were stabbed a few weeks since—one of them fatally; and yesterday two more were experimented upon in the same way by the young ruffians under their charge. Now it is impossible that four turnkeys should be successively stabbed within a few weeks of one another, unless there is something seriously wrong in the management of the institution. Either the discipline is too lax, or the boys are treated with too great severity. The indications are that the former is the true explanation of the frequent murderous assaults which have latterly disgraced the House of Refuge. The youthful murderers would probably be benefited by a little wholesome correction, and it is quite certain that they could not so frequently indulge in the pastime of stabbing were knives not invitingly left within their reach.

The rain which fell on Saturday night and Sunday was an event of far greater importance than usually attaches to the occurrence of May showers. In this immediate neighborhood it saved crops of many millions of dollars aggregate value. How much it was needed could hardly be imagined by one who had not seen the extreme backwardness, especially of the smaller crops, such as strawberries and peas. Even more signal than the benefit to these, however, was the putting an end to several of the devastating forest fires in this State and Pennsylvania.

England has for a number of weeks been undergoing a genuine "agitation" of a kind long familiar to this country, in connection with a "Permissive Prohibitory" Liquor bill. The object of the bill is to allow localities to prohibit the sale of liquors in public houses if the electors shall so vote. The bill will doubtless be defeated, for, however Englishmen may recognize the evils of drunkenness, they are by no means ready to prohibit drinking absolutely under any circumstances. The opposition to the bill comes directly from those to be affected by its provisions—a large number, and influential—and indirectly from those who believe the principle of interference is wrong, as well as impracticable. The experience of our country is very freely quoted, and we regret to say with more general admiration for our "cuteness" in getting around a prohibitory law, than with any conviction that we have at all successfully solved one of the most vexatious and complex problems of modern society.

The Cunard steamer *Tripoli*, from Liverpool for Boston, has been wrecked on Tuskar Rock, on the Irish coast, and will prove a total loss. This is the first serious accident that the Cunard line has ever met with. Some years ago one of its steamers was slightly damaged by a collision, and another touched bottom near Halifax Harbor. Neither of those accidents was, however, sufficiently serious to compel either steamer to lose its trip. Even in the case of the *Tripoli* no lives were lost, and the Cunard line can still maintain its boast of never having lost a passenger. This remarkable freedom from accident is unquestionably due, in great part, to the skill and care with which the Cunard steamers are navigated, and it is therefore all the more strange that the *Tripoli* should have run upon a rock so easily avoided as is the Tuskar Rock. A ship has about as much reason for striking on this rock a Broadway omnibus would have for running into Trinity Church.

Does the Liberal Club revolt against the restrictions of grammar, or are the reports of its proceedings published in the *World* not to be relied upon? This question naturally occurs when we read in the *World* that at a meeting of the Liberal Club the other evening Dr. HALLOCK remarked that "he had known a man who had went to a drunkard's grave." Perhaps it is hypercritical to demand that the drunkard should pursue his way to his disreputable grave in accordance with the rules of grammar, but still it grated rather harshly on the ear to hear that "he had went" to the grave or any where else. Moreover, Dr. HALLOCK is reported to have said that in one case he learned that a drunkard had "protracted this disease from his mother." Perhaps Dr. HALLOCK did speak in this unknown tongue and perhaps he did not. We are strongly inclined to believe that the *World*, and not the speaker, has "protracted" a habit of criticising the memory of LINDLEY MURRAY.

Some facts which are upon the record of a case now pending in the Superior Court of this City are published this morning, and read very much like the plot of a sensational novel. They include every element for the manufacture of such literature except murder, and even that is darkly implied in the sudden deaths which are so emphasized in the story of the plaintiff. But the public will remember that it is only the plaintiff's story, and that it may possibly prove to be the product of a diseased imagination when the other side is heard. We may as well say that although the story is given as a part of the current news of the day, we shall doubt it until the tale is fortified by strong corroborative evidence.

The rumor of Lord DUFFERIN's coming contests in our waters receives a blow in the statement that the Governor-General, designate, of the Dominion, has just sold his yacht to the Ex-Colonial Secretary, Lord CARNARVON, who forthwith starts in her in search of health.

THE JAPANESE LADIES.

A Visit to Them in Washington by an Outer Barbarian—How They Look and Behave—Gossip.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

I was invited to the house of a friend the other day to play croquet with three of the Japanese girls who were sent to this country with the Japanese Embassy to be educated, and about whom so many newspaper paragraphs have been written. They were introduced to me on the lawn, and shook hands, bowed and said, "How are you?" in English, so much like one of our own country women, that had it not been for their peculiar eyes and their complexions, I could not have discovered any difference. Their ages are respectively ten, twelve, and fifteen years, and they expect to stay here ten years before going home. They are not Princesses, as has been repeatedly stated in the newspapers, but are the daughters of the nobility of Japan, and of high rank, and are under the care of the Embassy, the chief of which, Mr. MORI, had to be summoned one day to make one of the little girls behave. They were dressed like our own girls of the same age, and it is not true, as has been stated, that they do not like our costume and still wear their own. On the contrary, they express great satisfaction in it. It took them some time to understand the mysterious complications of our female toilet, and, at first, they manifested a ludicrous disposition to put things on wrong side out and upside down, but now they can array themselves as elaborately as a fashionable finishing-school demoiselle. Their faces are quite pretty when not in repose, one, the largest, in particular, and their motions are graceful in the extreme.

They learn quickly, and are very studious. The young lady who is their teacher says they never quarrel among themselves, are always obedient and tractable, and seem fully to appreciate DR. WATTS' injunction that their "little hands were never made to tear each other's eyes," setting very good example in deportment to our own young ladies. They are very well bred, and notice a want of it in some people here. One of them looking out of the window, saw a little girl walking on stilts. "Boys walk on stilts," said she, "not girls," and she seemed very much shocked. The vulgar American habit of staring is very disagreeable to them, and they dislike it when people go merely out of curiosity to see them. They are very self-possessed in their manners and impress strangers favorably by their lady-like ways and quick perception. The eldest carries on conversation in English very well, always giving the surname last, however, in addressing young gentlemen. She thinks there are as great many Charlies in this country, and that we talk very fast. They all think our language difficult, and their instructress said it is hard for them to understand words that sound alike, of which there are so many, such as birth, earth, fad, pall, &c. In Japan the girls are always taught at home, and learn only reading, writing, music and some arithmetic.

The dresses they brought with them are of very elegant Canton crêpe, richly embroidered, are very narrow, and lined with silk. The sleeves reach to the floor, and a wide sash of brocaded silk about four yards long extends around the waist and is looped at the back. The stockings are made with a separate place for the great toe, after the style of our mittens, and the fastenings of their shoes go between the great toe and the others. They wear no head covering in Japan, except to carry a parasol when they go out. They think we keep our houses very warm, and "me no cold, me warm," is their invariable reply when questioned on the subject. The family with whom they are staying have become quite attached to them, and a better place could hardly have been selected, as they are cultivated people, who endeavor to give them as favorable impressions of the country as may be, and are considerate of their feelings. And in turn the Japanese girls seem to respond to the good feeling extended to them, and make quite a pet of Miss HELEN—of whom they say "HELEN pretty," much to that young lady's amusement and satisfaction, no doubt. They appear to have left their religion behind them, as they brought no idols and do not pray to any god. As a nation the Japanese hate the Catholics, as the Jesuits at one time tried to overthrow their Government.

They played croquet very well, and entered into the game with spirit. After dark we went into the parlors and saw them play "parchesi," of which they are very fond, having learned it in one evening. They enjoy all sorts of fun; one day at dinner one of them, turning to young Mr. ——, said, with a merry twinkle in her eye: "Canaladsu mirn arn minebar narau yoeru torn—do you understand?" To which he replied: "Me gum gum forum chow chow sa ke no go." "You talk Chinese," said she, "not Japanese."

One of the Japanese Princes has been baptized in the Methodist Church. KODAMI was his name, which he changed to JOHN PHILIP, after, it is supposed, Rev. JOHN P. NEWMAN, who baptized him. Mr. PHILIP resided in the family of Judge FISHER, under whom he was studying, and the story goes that on one occasion Mrs. FISHER was talking to him of Christ and His sacrifice for man. "Madame," said he "there is no such thing as Christianity; when man dies he goes out like this," and he turned off the gas. But still when opportunity offered the Judge and his wife labored with him, until one day, coming in, he said to Mrs. FISHER: "There is such a thing as Christianity, I know, because I have Christ Jesus here," and he smote his breast. And so he was baptized, and profane young gentlemen about town, instead of saying "Kodam-me," as was their wont, exclaim, "John Philip."

Calling at a friend's house a few days since, the old lady remarked that she had not yet seen the Japanese, and went on to say that, being down-town one day with her niece, she saw somebody flit past them, and, turning to her, said: "Is that a Japanese?" "No," was the reply, "that is Hon. Mrs. Major Dr. MARY E. WALKER." But her eye-sight was poor, no doubt, or she would not have slandered our distinguished visitors in that way.

One of the Secretaries of the Japanese Legation has quite an interesting history. In youth his mother taught him to pray to an idol. He accidentally heard of Christianity, and was so much interested in the subject that he searched Yeddo till he found a Testament. Finally, a Captain of an American vessel came across him and brought him to this country with him. Arriving here he did not want to set him adrift in a strange land alone, and had almost decided to take him back to Japan. When the owner of the vessel heard of it he agreed to take him, and he is now studying for the ministry, and expects to return to Japan as a missionary.

Mr. MORI, the Japanese Minister, is only twenty-four years old. There is a rumor afloat that he is looking about for an American wife. He is a short gentleman, with a large head, covered with thick, straight, black hair. The Embassy go every where; they visit schools, factories, asylums, besides the usual places of public interest; and queer anecdotes of their sayings and doings are told of them, and are almost as numerous as those told of HORACE GREELEY.

W. G.

A Swiss Murder.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times*, under date Geneva, May 3: "A barbarous murder was committed here on Friday last, the 26th of April, and the measures taken by the murderer to conceal the deed surpass in horrible details any of the sensational and atrocious murders which have of late agitated the public of Europe. The victim is one VIOGET, about sixty-five years of age, a money-lender well known in Geneva. He had not been seen since last Friday at his place of abode in the quarter of the Madelaine, where he occupied three rooms filled with old furniture, old clothes, odds and ends on which he had lent money at usurious interest, or which he had purchased at low sales. He lived entirely alone in the midst of this accumulation of pledged property. His prolonged absence rather surprised his neighbors, causing some suspicion of foul play. The police authorities, informed on Tuesday last of this circumstance, set watch near the premises, and about 6 o'clock in the evening a man was detected prying to open one of the doors of the apartments, which he at last succeeded in doing. Instantly arrested and interrogated, he eventually confessed the following facts, though the horrible confession he made did not seem to trouble his conscience. On Friday last, he said, he gave VIOGET a rendezvous at his own apartments in a street of the Eaux Vives, on some business connected with a loan he had of VIOGET—quarreling with him about the money. VIOGET accused him of being a cheat and thief, and enraged at this accusation, he knocked him down with a hatchet, and afterward murdered him. The deed was no sooner accomplished than he felt horrified, not knowing what to do with the body, but at last decided to adopt the horrible process of cutting it up into small pieces with the intention of burning them in the furnace of the room he occupied. This confession was hardly believed by the Commissary of Police, to whom it had been made; but on Wednesday morning, when the Procureur-General, the Judge d'Instruction, a medical gentleman, and the Commissary of Police proceeded to the scene of the murder, they found the statement to be too true. They found the remains of the body cut up as the murderer had described. In one bucket were the entrails, in another a quantity of congealed blood; in a trunk and in a cupboard other parts of the body. Portions of the limbs and the greater part of the head, of which only the bones calcined remained, had been consumed in the furnace. Reports of another person being an accomplice in this horrible butchery were current, and a butcher's boy was arrested, but on accounting for his occupation for the last few days he was soon after released, and it seems probable the murderer alone and deliberately consummated this disgusting work. His name is VEUCHET, and he is a native of a village in the Canton de Vaud. He is shut up, closely watched in the town prison. It is a pity the punishment of death is abolished in the Canton of Geneva, for this murderer well merits the forfeiture of his head; but he will be condemned to imprisonment for life, under the almost certain prospect of a commutation of punishment at the end of twenty years."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. COLBY'S CONCERT.

A concert will be given at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening for the benefit of Mr. GEO. W. COLBY. Mr. COLBY has been long before the public, but the entertainment by which he is to profit, this week, is the first, we believe, whereby he has made a direct appeal to the many concert-goers, for whose pleasure he has labored. The principal artists now in town will take part in the intended performance. Mr. Henri Drayton, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Wilham Macdonald, Signor Ferranti, Mrs. Seguin and Miss Ridgway are to be among the singers, and Mr. James M. Wehli, Mr. Alfred H. Pease and Miss Matilda Toedt will lead the instrumentalists. With so long a list of co-operators, Mr. COLBY will have no difficulty in forming a programme of rare merit, and insuring its faultless interpretation.

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers by the Inman steamship *City of Montreal*, which sailed for Europe on Saturday, were Signor PASQUILINO BRIGNOLI, Mme. BRIGNOLI, *née* MCCULLOCH, and Mr. JOHN C. FRYER and wife. Mr. FRYER, well-known as Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH'S indefatigable aid during the past eight years, goes abroad to prepare for the Fall campaign. Signor BRIGNOLI'S intentions as to a speedy return depend upon the condition of operatic affairs in England and on the Continent. His early appearance in London and in Paris is, in any case, to be looked for, and all frequenters of the opera in this country will greet with pleasure tidings of the success abroad of an artist whose possession of popular favor here has been so enduring....Recently-printed lists of passengers for Europe include the names of Mrs. C. A. MOULTON and Miss EMMA ABBOTT.

Dramatic.

PROMISE OF TO-NIGHT

"Enoch Arden" will be acted at Booth's this evening for the first time this season. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS will fill the principal rôle. At Wood's Museum, "On Hand," with Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON in numerous characters, will be reproduced. The special performance by which Mr. ZIMMERMAN is to benefit will take place tonight at the Academy. The remaining announcements, printed elsewhere, disclose no change of entertainment at the other playhouses.

OBITUARY.

John David Wolfe.

Our obituary column of today records the death of two of the oldest citizens of New-York, alike eminent for the honorable position which they held as representatives of mercantile life, and for their disinterested services to its social welfare. Mr. GEORGE T. TRIMBLE and Mr. JOHN DAVID WOLFE have fallen suddenly within a day of each other, at the ages respectively of seventy-nine and eighty. Mr. WOLFE, the son of an officer of the Revolution in the Paymaster's Department, was born in this City, educated here in the best schools of the time, and for some twenty years was extensively engaged as a merchant in the hardware trade. About thirty years ago he retired from business in possession, by inheritance and the results of his mercantile labors, of a large fortune, which, so far as it was invested in real estate, grew rapidly with the progress and prosperity of the City. Regarding this wealth as a sacred trust he largely employed it in works of beneficence and charity, while his time and attention were given in many instances to their promotion by his personal superintendence. It would be impossible without fuller materials than can be collected at the moment to state the extent of his public services in this respects. At the time of his death he was actively employed as Vice-President of the New-York Hospital, of which Mr. TRIMBLE was President, an institution to which he had been long attached, and to whose affairs, which have been quite exacting of late, he gave a close attention: President of the New-York Prison Association, an institution which ranks with the great benevolent labors of HOWARD and Mrs. FRY and others who have been engaged in this department of social reform; President of the Working Women's Protective Association; Vice-President of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Vice-President of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. To all of these he liberally contributed time and money. A devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a former Vestryman of Trinity, and of late Senior Warden of Grace Church, he was largely interested in the many works of benificence which during the last twenty years have added so much to the growth and influence of that religious denomination. Looking to practical advantages in the exercise of his charity, he directed it largely to institutions for the promotion of education and the care of the young. The missionary operations in the West, as Denver and elsewhere, owe to him much of their means of usefulness, in the foundation of schools, the building of churches, &c., while the Sheltering Arms, and other charitable associations in this City and its vicinity, are greatly indebted to his munificence. One of the latest church works in which he took a hearty interest, is the recently undertaken Protestant Episcopal Church at Rome, about to rise, under the new privileges of the place, within the limits of the city. An evidence of his practical turn of mind in these religious affairs was his preparation of a convenient "Mission Service," an abbreviation by him of the Book of Common Prayer, which has been circulated largely at his expense, and welcomed by the missionary and other clergy of the Church. While philanthrophic and religious associations, such as have been mentioned, drew largely upon his resources, he was not indifferent to the claims of others now springing up of a more general character, affecting the pride and honor of the City. The institutions for the fine arts and public libraries number him among their liberal benefactors. He was President of the American Museum of Natural History, and during the last week presided at one of its meetings—his latest public service of this kind; while the New-York Historical Society but the other day gratefully acknowledged his gift, by purchase, to that institution of the unique historical library of the late BUCKINGHAM SMITH. In works like these thirty years of his life were passed, and the genial nature of the man added greatly to the value of his benefactions, for he was a cheerful giver." Passing the whole of his long life in the City, with the exception of two or three short excursions to Europe, he was one of the best known of our citizens in all social circles, where his absence will be deservedly regretted.

George S. Trimble.

GEORGE S. TRIMBLE, President of the Board of Governors of the Society of New-York Hospital, died at his residence in this City on Thursday evening, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. TRIMBLE was one of the eldest merchants of New-York. He belonged to a Quaker family, and was for many years a bank director. He was long connected with the public schools of this City, of which he became a trustee in 1818. In 1820 he was elected Treasurer of the Public School Society, which office he filled until 1830; he was Vice-President from 1846-47, and President from 1847-1853, having thus been an officer of the School Society for thirty-five years, and its last President. He became a member of the Board of Education at the union of the two bodies in 1853. The deceased was a gentleman of pure life, enlarged views and great liberality. His funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence.

HORACE GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT.

What Life-Long Subscribers to the New-York "Tribune" Think of the Nomination and the Candidate—How the "Times" Subscription List is Affected by Mr. Greeley's Apostacy.

Below will be found a few of the letters which have lately been crowding our mail-boxes to the exclusion of all other matter. They come, for the most part, from men who were formerly subscribers to the New-York *Tribune* and admirers of its late editor-in-chief. As before stated, it would be impossible to publish every letter that we receive on this subject. The selections continue to be made according to States and districts, in order, as far as possible, to give our readers a correct idea of the popular feeling upon the merits of Mr. GREELEY'S candidature:

L. C., of Croton, Ohio, has written to us, asking a specimen copy of the TIMES. For eighteen years he has been a subscriber to the *Tribune*, but dropped it as soon as he found that Mr. GREELEY had proved unfaithful to his trust. Here is what he says:

"Since HORACE GREELEY bolted the Republican Party I am no more a *Tribune* man. Have just learned that H. G. has received the nomination at the Cincinnati Convention, and that he has accepted it. Was ever such a thing heard of? I always had faith in him until recently. He must have gone clean out of his senses to hazard a defeat as well as run the risk of losing every subscriber to his paper."

J. B. E., of Bedford, Iowa, incloses $11 for eleven copies of the WEEKLY TIMES, and at the same time takes occasion to remark:

"They are mostly for old patrons of the *Tribune*, that say they cannot stand GREELEY any longer. His game of 'now you see it and now you don't see it' does not suit the Republicans of loyal Iowa. You can look for more orders from this neck of woods."

B. F. W., writing from Rochester, Ky., under date of May 11, announces his withdrawal from the subscription list of the *Tribune*, as follows:

"Recognizing the NEW-YORK TIMES as the organ of the regular 'National Republican Party,' it is the undersigned's desire to subscribe, and also to raise a club of reading Republicans in this county (Butler) for the same. The *Tribune* was once popular here. Now it is no more."

C. F. K., writing from Pontiac, Mich., under date of May 7, makes the following statement in reference to the past and present policy of the *Tribune*. Judging from what he says, Michigan is likely to give the "cold shoulder" to Mr. GREELEY in November:

"Under the present aspect of political affairs I cannot well get along without the TIMES. The *Tribune* has been our reliance in years back for New-York news and policy, though admiring rather the vigor of its editorials than influenced by its many-sided policy upon national politics. But, now that it has gone to the Democracy—that being the long and short of the whole Cincinnati movement—our only real dependence on New-York is the TIMES. Michigan has few Republicans who will follo w GREELEY. Such at least, is the lookout now."

Mr. JAMES STEELE, Jr., a Canadian, who takes a deep interest in the United States, writes from East Hawkesbury, Ontario, under date of April 27, as follows:

"Enclosed you will please find the sum of $2 20, United States currency, being payment for the WEEKLY TIMES for one year, including twenty cents to prepay the United States postage. I was formerly a subscriber for the New-York *Tribune*, but since it has deserted its principles, and proved a traitor to its party, I have come to the conclusion that I would patronize it no longer. Although a Canadian, I have always been a warm friend of your great Republican Party, and am for GRANT with all my heart, and earnestly trust that he will be re-elected in spite of the bolters."

J. W. S., of Beekman-place, writes a long letter to us upon the Cincinnati Convention and its nominee. He thinks that Mr. GREELEY would never agree to such an extraordinary platform were it not that he is blinded by ambition. J. W. S. grieves to think that a man who has been so useful in his day, notwithstanding all his crotchets, should now, at the close of his life, give the biographers an opportunity to say that he had at any time been a downright "donkey." In closing his communication he says:

"Every Democrat rejoices at GREELEY'S nomination, pretending to call it a Republican nomination, (which I deny.) They think the white elephant has been placed in our stable not as a blessing, but to eat our substance and beggar us. Again I say, God forbid that GREELEY should have power enough to insure the defeat of GRANT! No sane man dreams that GREELEY himself expects to be elected."

M., a New-York farmer, who has been a supporter of Mr. GREELEY for many years, now withdraws from his first love, and writes for a specimen copy of the TIMES. We quote the following extract from his letter:

"We propose to discontinue the *Tribune* as soon as the subscription runs out, for I regret to say it is no longer conducted in the interest of truth. We have a noble party and a noble country; but let us have a worthy and acceptable standard-bearer, one who feels the dignity and responsibility of the high position to which the people would elevate him, who comprehends our principles, and is fitted to carry them into effective practical operation. I see Mr. GREELEY receives many congratulations and pledges of support. His friends must feel different from what I did when I heard of his nomination, for it appeared to me supremely ridiculous, and I remarked to my informant that I had never known him in a position in which he seemed so like a fool."

J. N. M., writing from McArthur, Vinton County, says:

"Inclosed please find postal order for $2. Send one copy of your Weekly to R. A. and one to H. P. A. Our club now numbers eleven. I believe it will be largely increased before the election. The TIMES is very popular among Republicans. There is not a 'sorehead' among us. We are unanimously for the Philadelphia nominee."

L. B., of Genesee County, Michigan, appears to be thoroughly disgusted with Mr. GREELEY and his paper. He forwards a subscription to the WEEKLY TIMES and says:

"I have taken the New-York *Tribune* for many years; thought I could not do without it, but must give it (the paper) up. I like it, but the editor I abhor. I expect if we're so unfortunate as to have him elected President, I fear he will get JEFF. DAVIS into his Cabinet. I am seventy-five years old, and want no more *Tribunes*."

"An old subscriber to the *Tribune*" writing from Maine says:

"Out of the entire population of this township, 22,000, I don't know of a solitary Greeley man or woman. I have a good chance to know, and can speak of facts. Never have I seen Democratic faces drawn so long as when the news came of GREELEY'S and GRATZ BROWN'S nomination. 'Any one else but GREELEY' they would say. Yesterday I heard several Republicans say that GREELEY had been 'laid out' a number of times, and they were ready to help bury him for the last time. He was once quite popular here, and a great many numbers of his paper were taken, but now only a very few find their way to this locality. The TIMES is now the substitute, and right well it pleases. I am sorry for poor HORACE, but if he is bound to make a funeral of himself we will try and be there to throw a shovel of dirt on his grave."

Mississippi can be counted for GRANT, if we may form any judgment from the tenor of the following letter, which comes from an "out-and-out Republican" of Holly Springs, in that State:

"I have succeeded in getting some subscribers for the TIMES, the most of them being Democrats, calling not the righteous, but sinners to repentance, you know. The Republicans here are all Grant men. I have yet to see the first Republican who seems at all disposed to wander off after the strange gods of Labor Reform, Civil Service Reform, Liberal Republicanism, or anything else but straight out fealty to GRANT. You may count on Mississippi for GRANT, sure. Inclosed I send you a money order for twenty-five dollars, for which you will please send the WEEKLY TIMES to the names and places on the inclosed list."

L. D., a disgusted reader of the *Tribune*, sends the following communication under date of May 7:

"In yesterday's *Tribune* appears an article from a Mexican correspondent, from which the following extract is made:

'The town had been declared in a state of siege only a day before, and we knew that an attack by the Porfiristas was impending; but we did not know that these same Porfiristas were recruited from all the disappointed office-seekers, loafers, escaped jailbirds, and everything that was idle, worthless, and desperate for many miles around. There were even some among us (God help them!) who thought this precious gathering was solely bent upon reform, that the entry into the town would have been effected with the greatest order, and that the result of the change from JUAREZ to DIAZ would be "the right man in the right place." Little did they suspect that their fortunes and their lives were already marked out for sacrifice by the unscrupulous miscreants that had raised the revolutionary flag for no other purpose than that of gaining by the violent hand what they had never obtained by honest endeavor.'

By changing location, and substituting GRANT and GREELEY for JUAREZ and DIAZ, the Liberal Convention rises in view."

J. H. C., of Chilhowie, Johnson County, Mo., is so lost in amazement at the result of the Cincinnati Convention, that he can scarcely find words to express his disapproval. Here is an extract from his letter:

"Grandmother HORACE. Good heavens! Who could have thought of such a think. The very man in the country who is in *every way* unfit for it. Well! Wonders will never cease. Why, he has no more business capacity than a three-year old child. Look here. Notwithstanding his enormous money receipts for many years past, he acknowledges he is poor, so shiftless is he in calculation and economy, and such an utterly worthless business manager. Indeed, he seems to have little capacity of any kind but that of being able to write well. And he is such a gullible bag of moonshine, always running after some outlandish thing; even spiritualism in its noisiest day found in him a ready supporter. We need the energies of a man in his prime in these stirring times, when we are deeply involved in debt and danger threatens. We have tried once what it costs to put a garrulous old whiffler in the Presidential chair when we elected BUCHANAN. He showed us the price in blood. Millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives, the whole country in mourning, was the cost. We cannot afford to try that experiment again very soon, unless we are willing to be wiped out from the table of nations. The man whose only claim to notice is his garrulity is not the President for us. We must have a worker—one who can and will keep the governmental machine in good working trim, though he be as silent as energetic and efficient men usually are."

J. C. C., of Washington-square, sends the following extract from the *Tribune*, which purports to be extract of a speech made by Mr. GREELEY on Gen. GRANT'S Administration. A. C. C. remarks that he could not continue *even* to read the paper of a man who would so soon "go back" on his own record:

"He (Mr. GREELEY) deems it too soon by a year to discuss the claims or chances of Gen. GRANT or any one else. So far as he can judge, the Republicans are generally satisfied with GRANT'S Administration, and inclined to renew his lease of power. If there is not much enthusiasm in his behalf, there is a very general conviction that he is a safe and prudent Executive. Not hearing of any serious or formidable effort to prevent his renomination, it seems to us unwise in those who favor it, to agitate the matter. The meeting of Congress next December is quite soon enough for that. Gen. GRANT has been not quite two years in power. During these two years many war clouds have loomed on the horizon, yet peace with foreign Powers and with native Indians has been happily preserved. The taxes have been largely reduced, yet $200,000,000 of the national debt have been paid off and cancelled, $120,000,000 for interest, and $30,000,000 per annum for pensions to the widows and orphans of the late struggle. We doubt whether any Government ever before devoted so large a proportion of its annual income to the payment of debt. He misunderstands human nature who fancies that these facts will not tell in a Presidential contest."

C. L. H., a soldier who fought under Gen. GRANT in fifteen battles, gives the following as his reasons for professing to remain true to his old commander, rather than take up the standard of the soreheads and their accepted leader:

"What does the 'Liberal Republican' Party propose to do? Of what use is its existence? These are the questions which agitate many minds, and many, like myself, cannot see the use of any such organization. Called in Convention ostensibly to reform our politics, this body has nominated a man who believes in being 'all things to all men,' though it is scarcely possible that he be able to 'save some.' Called in the interests of honesty and patriotism, (*swirable dictu!*) it has been managed by fraud, its candidate nominated by corruption; and it proposes to satisfy the nation's patriotism by splitting the party which saved the Union, and casting its leader overboard. All true Union men understand this. All soldiers of our late war know the meaning of such fanfarronade. The soldiers will stand by GRANT. I fought under him in fifteen battles from the blood-crowned heights of Donelson to the surrender by the Appomatox, and there are many thousands of us who will never desert our leader. Keep up the flag. When the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts went charging over the rebel works at Battery Wagner, the color-bearer, though nine bullets, crashed through his body, would not let the flag drop. Tearing it from the staff and holding it in both hands aloft, he crawled back to the reserve line. Standing erect, with the loved flag over his head, he cried, 'Here I is, boys, and I tell yer, (here his voice sank to a whisper,) I tell yer that old flag never went down. I kept it up all the time.' As he uttered those last words the banner dropped from his hands, and with a gasp, he was dead. This is our lesson. Let us keep up the flag—let us rally round our leader. The loyal men of the North will have no other leader for the next four years than U. S. GRANT."

A correspondent, who signs himself "Veteran," and claims to have been once among the number of Mr. GREELEY'S friends, treats his nomination for the Presidency, in the following vein:

"Does the country want a philosopher at its head who has no more stability than to be constantly at war with himself; who espouses a cause only to betray it in the end? His present revolt has none of the appearance of a desire for independence in thought, or for working out a reform in the party. If it were so, is it needful that he should curry favor with his life-long enemies, the Democrats, with whom he can no more agree on questions of political economy than a stream can run up hill? It is the loaves and fishes of political preferment that tempts his olfactories; and as a pretext for his apostacy, he arraigns the Administration for errors which, though possibly apparent, were unwittingly committed, and have been comparatively harmless in their effects.

'Liberal' Republicans, forsooth! A liberality which yields honor and good name for a mess of pottage. Has such a party any claims upon the people, or does it think that the people are forgetful of their faithful steward who now administers the Government? Is GREELEY, with his crotchets and crudites, his vacillation and inconstancy, a proper substitute for the steady, firm and determined soldier, who took our armies in the days of discouragement and led them on to final victory? A plain and simple commander, often attended on the field by a single orderly, GRANT neither received nor courted ovation from the soldiery. There was a problem upon his mind, which gave him many restless nights, and armies and platoons were to him but mechanical effects toward solving the question. I was a soldier myself, and I know that the only bond between GRANT and his men was one of mutual duty. But when peace spread her mantle over the land, and the stained and rent battle-flags were brought gaily home, Gen. GRANT was the hero of the soldiers and citizens, and his services are not so soon to be forgotten. He held the highest military position in the Union; but the people sought to lift him still higher, and gave him the Presidency—a position he has filled with much greater honor and credit to the country than was expected of one who was no statesman. With respect to this position, there is likewise a problem which he is endeavoring to work out, and one which it takes time to accomplish, and that is a good Government for the people. The people will have done a wise thing if they give Gen. GRANT an opportunity to complete the work which he has begun—the reformation of the civil service, the civilization of the Indians, the suppression of the relics of secession in the South, Kukluxism, the settlement of our differences with England, the liquidation of the national debt, and various foreign and domestic questions.

The Liberal Republicans (so called) have placed in nomination a greedy asprant for office, whose henchmen are numbered by scores on the old Tammany pay-rolls—an editor who supported Gen. GRANT, but is now a rival candidate on a platform whose only significant plank is "Opposition," and one who, moreover, as a public journalist, has prostituted his paper to his own political advancement.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier.

Life-long subscribers to the New-York *Tribune* are dropping off daily in these parts and transferring their subscriptions to the NEW-YORK TIMES—the acknowledged leading Republican organ of the country. The stockholders of the *Tribune* will be likely to find out that its editor's farcical political position won't pay in the long run, if they have not done so already.

From the Winsted (Conn.) Herald.

Several life-long readers of the *Tribune* in our town, desirous of expressing their disgust at its present conduct, have discontinued it, and gone to taking the NEW-YORK TIMES, all of which is perfectly lawful, we believe. The *Tribune*, however, will, doubtless, gain more readers from the Democracy than it will lose from Republicans. But, then, this Democratic support will not last long. At the first gleam of returning decency discoverable in the *Tribune* this new-born Democratic admiration of HORACE GREELEY will give place to the usual abuse of the old white-coated guzzler of Graham punch.

From the Kansas Chief.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is getting a fine list of subscribers at this Post-office. The Postmaster forwards additional names almost daily. The *Tribune* club are sick of their bargain, and are preparing unanimously to send a request to the publishers to send their copies, the balance of the year, to poor, benighted rebels who have suddenly fallen in love with Liberal Republicanism. About the same feeling prevails all over the country.

From the Martinsville (Ind.) Republican.

To those of our friends who are casting about for a sterling Republican Metropolitan newspaper for the campaign, we freely recommend the NEW-YORK TIMES. The TIMES is the leading Republican, and one of the most ably edited newspapers of the United States. To its fearless, continued and arduous efforts are our people indebted for the exposure and overthrow of that clan of corruption, the Tammany Ring. It is consistent, straightforward, outspoken, and gives forth no uncertain sound, which is more than can be said of some of our great dailies. The WEEKLY TIMES is a model family newspaper.

From the Buffalo Express.

Mr. GREELEY has at last given an explanation of his one-term principle, and we see that there is but very little principle about it. In the *Tribune* of the 25th he spoke at length about the feud in this State, and how many of the *Tribune's* friends had been put out or kept out of office, winding up with this declaration: "We propose to endure this for one term only?" That's it! It is not that Mr. GREELEY objects to any man holding office more than one term—as his readers have uncharitably supposed—but that he objects to being kept out more than one term! That's where the joke comes in and the principle goes out.

From the Worcester Spy.

Mr. GREELEY has largely developed a faculty for self-delusion. He has good qualities, but he over-rates his own personal importance in a most surprising way. Moreover, Mr. GREELEY is one of the very worst judges of men, especially of those men who, to engage his influence in their favor, come to him with flatteries and give his "love or approbation" a festival of incense. Few men are weaker than he against approaches of this kind.

From the Iowa Madisonian.

The Presidential campaign this year will be not only of great importance, but very exciting, and doubtless many of our readers will desire some reliable Eastern Republican weekly in addition to their home paper. To such we cheerfully commend the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. It is one of the largest and ablest papers published in the United States, it is thoroughly Republican, filled with the latest news of at home and abroad, and is just what you want for a campaign and news paper.

From the La Crosse, (Wis.) Leader.

The New-York TIMES, always one of the ablest and most excellent newspapers in New-York, has steadily advanced until it now occupies the proud position of being the leading Republican newspaper of the United States. Its tremendous war upon Tammany—a war which for a long time it carried on unsupported and alone, forms the most brilliant chapter in American journalism, and gave the TIMES a reputation for ability, integrity and pluck, of which its proprietors may well be proud. Its news department is very full, its history of current political events especially accurate and reliable, and every department is fully up to the standard of a great Metropolitan paper.

From the Milford, Del., News & Advertiser.

This great journal is now beginning to take the lead of all the New-York dailies. It is a large quarto, filled every day with all the latest news, and a whole page of editorial, comments and leading articles upon the great questions which occupy the current attention of the human race throughout the world. The weekly edition is one of the very best journals for farmers, published in the land. It contains a full cereales report of all the proceedings of the New-York Agricultural Club, and is full of all the important events of the week. Its agricultural department is unusually full of real practical information. In many places it is fast supplanting the *Tribune* as the farmers' journal.

From the Donaldsonville, (La.) Leader.

If there is any one that wishes to subscribe for a real live and good paper—a paper that treats all subjects in an honest and straightforward manner—we would advise them to take the New-York TIMES. As the campaign is now about to commence for President, it is usual for many who wish to keep themselves well posted to take some New-York journal that is reliable. Before its guns Tammany crumbled to ruins, and the man who had stolen millions fled in terror. To that paper is especially due the great impulse for reform in New-York City. In addition to its vast political information are extensive agricultural, horticultural and literary departments, each of which has an able editor. We repeat, if you want a good paper send for the New-York TIMES.

From the Concord, N. H., Statesman.

There is no zealot like your new convert, no bigot so uncompromising or unscrupulous as an apostate. The New-York *Tribune*, having drifted into opposition to GRANT, has evidently been carried further than it at first intended to go, and notwithstanding its grand record of able warfare for justice and liberty, notwithstanding its world-wide reputation for honesty, it finds itself unable to be quite fair in its treatment of the President. From a frank dissent on apparently broad and honest grounds, its attacks upon the Administration have daily narrowed down until they begin to border on the contemptible. It is no longer able to say: We admit the honesty, economy, and general wisdom of the President in his management of public affairs, we admit the prosperity of the country and all the signs of better times yet to come; but we believe it best that ex-Chief Magistrates should be rotated for a second term—it is no longer able to rest its case on that dignified position; but deals in flings and quips and manufactured "straws" of all sorts, and is occasionally led into falsehood. When a great paper like the *Tribune*, with every appliance for learning the truth of current affairs, publishes groundless stuff, the degree of its guilt is not affected by the question whether its editors knew they were publishing falsehood. They had every means of knowing, and it was their business to know.

From the Ohio State Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES exposes the hypocrisy of the *Tribune* in its professions of impartiality as a "newspaper," and its sudden dislike of the narrow orbit of "an organ." The TIMES gives a list of important matters of news suppressed by the *Tribune* since it began playing the rôle of an "independent newspaper," showing that the *Tribune* is more unfair and depraved now than it was as an organ, when its idiotic misrepresentations and suppressions of news were the subject of constant remonstrances from the Republican Press. Our readers cannot have forgotten how the *State Journal* remonstrated with the *Tribune* for its characteristic unfairness in constantly misrepresenting and misconstruing Mr. Commissioner DAVID A. WELLS, while it refused to allow Mr. WELLS' reports to appear in its columns and speak fairly for their able writer. Mr. GREELEY in those days charged that WELLS (an officer of the Government at the time,) was a pensioner of foreign interests against his native country, serving for British gold. This atrocious charge made against him as an officer of the Government has never been withdrawn or apologized for by Mr. GREELEY, yet we find him willing to consort with the man he has charged with this most odious of crimes, if he may thus defeat GRANT. Just so, no longer than 1868, he charged TRUMBULL with perjury, and with enabling "his Democratic son" to win $5,000 on bets that his father would link his name to infamy by giving an unexpected vote in the United States Senate—yet Mr. TRUMBULL is now a welcome ally for the defeat of GRANT.

Interesting to Sewing Women.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER says "WHEELER & WILSON'S is the machine generally employed in manufacturing, and those who are to apply for work should learn to sew on that machine."—*Ind.*

Nestle's Lactogen Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Don't swallow "Improvement" too quickly. Cutting a wire, we are told, rings the bell; so does cutting a rope hang a man just as much. Both can be done without result. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph has a practical experience of ten years, and never out or broken through. It has every improvement of value, and is not exceeded by any other method. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.—Advertisement.

JOURNALISM.—A gentleman of much experience desires a position upon the newspaper Press, daily or weekly, City or country. Address W. G., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.—*Advertisement.*

Soothe the irritated scalp skin by using BURNETT'S Cocoaine.—*Advertisement.*

BELL SCHNAPPS.—The best in the world. For sale by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Clear Head, Healthy Stomach.

Possessed of these two requisites of physical and intellectual vigor, who can venture to call himself seriously sick, either in body or mind? Clearness of intellect and vigor of digestion are indicative of a natural condition of all the organs, for when any other portions of the system are ailing, it is quite impossible that the brain and the stomach should remain unaffected, undisturbed. Now, it is beyond question, for the fact is established by a uniform experience of twenty years, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the finest stomachic ever obtained by chemical science from the vegetable kingdom, and that as antagonist of the blues and every species of mental hallucination, it has no equal in the materia medica. In cases of extreme debility, it is a swift and sovereign remedy.

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad cough or cold when the risk is so great and a remedy so sure, prompt, and thorough as Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily found.

"Dolly Varden" Slippers

$1 50 per pair at CANTRELLS, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $30, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WAFERS, No. 481 Broadway.

For the Country-house Wood Carpeting is cleanly, cool, durable and economical. No. 841 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, Diseases of the feet cured. Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union-sq.

MARRIED.

DOREMUS—TROWARD.—On Thursday, May 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James Prior, of Hempstead, Long Island, FRANKLIN P. DOREMUS to MARY ANNE TROWARD, all of Brooklyn. No c

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, (May 18,) JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of J. H. SHERMAN, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land, containing fourteen City lots, located on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 201 feet 8 inches east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River. In the centre of the plot is a large frame house, said to be worth from $30,000 to $40,000, which was sold with the property. The premises were also sold subject to a lease, having about two years to run, of a lot on the south-east corner, with pier and bulk-head, used as a steam-boat landing for the Harlem boats, at the rate of $900 per year, also subject to a covenant, for the lease of the same dock for seven years from 1874, at the rate of $1,000 per annum. The property was purchased by B. P. FAIRCHILD, for $60,250, a very low figure, for, as stated, the incumbrances on the realty, which were cleared off by the sale, amounted to over $90,000. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER also disposed of the country residence owned by Mr. LOUIS JAY, located at Edgewater, Staten Island, and situated on the corner of Railroad-avenue and Fingerboard road, comprising thirty-two acres of grounds handsomely laid out, with English villa brick mansion, porter's lodge, built in style to correspond, a large cottage, two stables, hot-houses and other buildings upon the same; sold for $80 250, and purchased by JOSEPH LAROCQUE. In reference to the sale of villa plots located at Staten Island, conducted by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., on Saturday afternoon, a report will be made to-morrow. In our report on Friday of the auction held by BLACKWELL & Co., at Bound Brook, N. J., we stated that fourteen plots were sold at an average of $210 apiece. The figures should have been $295 per plot, and the total of the sale, $4,130.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The market during the past week, for the season of the year, has been unusually active, and nearly all the auctions held have met with more than average success. This was particularly the case with the sales made at the Exchange by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., on Tuesday and Thursday, May 14 and 16, at which City lots were sold, the prices realized being above the most sanguine expectation, for on the first-named day twenty-eight lots located on Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, west of Eleventh-avenue, brought in the aggregate $100,375; while on the second, from the sale of a similar number, located on the Sixth and Seventh-avenue Boulevards, and streets adjacent thereto, from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, the sum of $176,825 was realized—a result not only satisfactory to the owners of the property, but to investors generally. Another notable transaction consummated during the week was the legal sale on Friday, May 17, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of the steam flouring-mills known as Nos. 52 and 54 Greenwich and No. 45 Washington streets, three lots, with five-story brick buildings thereon, sold for $85,000. In this instance, however, the price realized was very much below the real value of the property. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, May 18, amounts to $508,675—a very large aggregate in comparison with the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, May 11, which were $140,200. In Brooklyn property GOODENOUGH & WEBER sold at the Exchange on Thursday, May 16, thirty-four lots located on Nostrand-avenue and on McDonough, Decatur and Bainbridge streets, near Reed-avenue, for $31,900 in total. In suburban sales the week opened with the auction at Elizabeth, N. J., held on Monday, May 11, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at which 207 City lots were successfully disposed of at an average of over $400 per lot, while the total of the sale reached the large sum of $98,616. The other country sales held during the week are also to have been attended with a fair result, viz.: Sale at West Dunnellen, N. J., Tuesday, May 14, MELLICK & BRO., auctioneers, 170 lots sold for $11,000; sale at Maspeth, Long Island, Wednesday, May 15, JOHNSON, auctioneer, 70 lots sold for $16,000, and sale at Bound Brook, N. J., Thursday, May 16, BLACKWELL & Co., auctioneers, 14 villa plots sold for $4,100. The total value of suburban real estate sold during the week as reported, including sales of similar property made at the Exchange, amounts to $163 340. From the character of the auctions to come off during the next six days the present activity should continue, and equally favorable results should be achieved.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

In the list published below all the auctions thus far announced for the present week are noted, and on the days named the property described will be placed upon the market:

Today, Monday, May 20.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at Richmond Hill, Long Island, on the ground, at 12 o'clock M., at public auction. 150 choice lots, forming a portion of the Bergen estate, well located and situated in close proximity to the railroad station. The desirability of Richmond Hill as a place of residence has been heretofore alluded to, and the success which has attended the sales held there this season by JOHNSON is a guarantee, should the weather prove pleasant, that the transactions of today will result favorably. The lots, it is understood, will be offered on easy terms, and sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Special excursion-rain from the foot of Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock.

To-morrow, Tuesday, May 21.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, at a trustees' sale, by order of the trustees of Congregation Shaaray Tefila, the plot of land, together with the brick building (32 by 40, with extension 18 by 25) thereon, situate on the south side of West Thirty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as Nos. 268 and 260. The property has been until lately occupied as a synagogue. Lot about 38 by 83 feet. Also, at public auction, other City realty as follows: The three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of East Forty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as No. 210. House 50 feet deep, in good order. Lot, 14.3½ by 100.5 feet. The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of East Forty-first-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, known as No. 124. House about 50 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. Lot 19 by 79 feet. The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, known as No. 116. Lot 20.1 by 99.11. The lease of lot, together with the private stable thereon, situate on the south side of West Twenty-second-street, between Teath and Eleventh avenues, No. 522. The stable is about 18 by 70 feet, with five stalls, glass front harness closets, with rooms for coachman and family. Lease from CLEMENT C. MOORE; about twelve years to run, with covenants for renewal; ground rent, $200 per annum; lot, 25 by 98.9. Three building lots, situate on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, commencing 175 feet east of Tenth-avenue; each 25 by 98.9; and two lots, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, commencing 125 feet west of Eighth-avenue; each 25 by 100.11.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. HENNESSY, Esq., referee, one lot, with building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fourth-street; lot 16.8 by 100 by 22.3 by 100.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at a similar legal sale, R. C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, one lot, in size 25.2 by 94, on the south-east corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, at public auction, a plot of land, containing about two and a quarter acres, with house thereon, located at Fordham, Westchester County, and situated on the west side of and to Jerome Park, near St. John's College, within two minutes' walk of the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railway.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at an executor's sale, the property known as No. 32 Coles-street, Brooklyn, embracing a large lot with a three-story frame house on the front thereof, and a two-story frame house in the rear. Also, at public auction, the following real estate located in the same city: The three-story and basement frame house and lot No. 81 Linqueer-street, lot 25 by 100; also the two-story and basement frame house on Lefferts-street, corner of Franklin-avenue, lot 40 by 125; the two-story attic and cellar frame store and lot No. 426 Wyckoff-street, corner of Sandford-street; also building-lots on Broadway, corner of De Kalb-place; six lots on Bushwick-avenue, corner of De Kalb place; fourteen lots on De Kalb-place, between Broadway and Bushwick-avenue, and nine lots on Gates-avenue, corner of Stuyvesant-avenue.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Newark, N. J., on the property, at 12½ P. M., at public auction, by order of H. A. TOLAN and WM. E. BOGARAM, owners, 423 building lots, in size each 25 by 100, fronting respectively on Elizabeth, Halsted, Freelinghuysen, Pennsylvania, Johnson and Hillside avenues, and on Willow, Maple, Locust and Peddie streets. The real as well as prospective value of Newark real estate, and the advantages of a residence in that city, are too well known to need elaboration; virtually a suburb of New-York, persons doing business here find it fully as convenient, and much cheaper to live in Newark than to own a house up-town. The lots to be sold to-morrow are well located, and the proposed sale should attract attention.

Wednesday, May 22.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at an executor's sale by order of THOMAS B. SLEVEN, executor, the following extremely valuable New-York realty, being a portion of the estate of JAMES SLEVEN, deceased: Six lots on the west side of the Grand Boulevard, commencing on the south-west corner of Sixty-first-street, near the Grand Circle; twelve lots, bounded by Broadway, Seventh-avenue, and Fiftieth-street, forming a square, and fronting on the three streets; two lots on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets; three houses and lots on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; one lot on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets; one lot on the west side of Seventh-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; first-class four-story stone-front store and lot on the west side of Churchstreet, between Canal and Lispenard streets, No. 232; rent $6,500 per year; and first-class four-story stone-front store and lot on the south side of Walker-street, near Church-street, No. 23; lot of extra depth; rent $6,000 per annum. The value of all the above property is fully understood by investors, and its proposed sale at auction is regarded as one of the events of the year in real estate. Taken as a whole, the auction is one of the most important ever projected in the City.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, the lot, with building thereon, situate at the junction of New-Chambers, Oak and Roosevelt streets, in size 30.3 by 22.2 by 20.8.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, one lot, 18.5 by 100.5, with building, on the south side of East Forty-eighth-street, 58 feet 8 inches west of Second-avenue.

By JERE. JOHNSON, JR., at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story and basement brick building, with lease of lot, No. 70 Murray-street, between College-place and Greenwich-street; lot 25 by 75. The house has eleven years to run, with two covenants for renewal, ground rent $750 per annum.

By NICHOLAS R. CONNER, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. C. CONNER, Esq., referee, a house and lot on Douglass-street, Brooklyn.

By S. DEBOIS, at Mott Haven Depot, at 12 M., at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ROBERT COCHRANE, Esq., referee, eleven plots of land, containing eighty-four city lots, located at Ollnville, in the town of West Chester, County of Westchester, within a few minutes' walk of William's Bridge.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Greenville, N. J., on the premises, at 12½ P. M., at public auction, by order of WALTER H. GREGORY, owner, 150 very choice building lots, eligibly located, fronting the line of the Central New-Jersey Railway, near the station and in full view of New-York Bay. Greenville is only twenty minutes distant from this City, in communication therewith by twenty-six trains daily, and destined to be one of the best stations on the Central Railroad. The town of late years has been growing rapidly, and all the property in the vicinity has appreciated larvely in value. An investment, therefore, can hardly fail to prove profitable. Special train for auction from foot of Liberty-street at 12 o'clock.

Thursday, May 23.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at public auction, the three-story and basement high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 113 West Twenty-seventh-street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; house, 20 by 43; lot, 20 by 98.9. Also, the property known as Nos. 120, 122 and 124 East Fiftieth-street, south side, between Third and Lexington avenues, embracing a plot of ground in size 54.8 by 100.5, with brick buildings thereon, nearly covering the same, occupied as a paper-hanging manufactory. Also, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, four fail-size lots, on the south east corner of Madison-avenue and Seventieth-street, and at an adjourned similar sale, Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, referee, a three-story and basement brown-stone house and lease of lot, on the north side of East Fifty-sixth-street, 134 feet east of First-avenue; lot, 20 by 98.6 by 20 by 99.10.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Exchange, at a trustee's sale, the two-story brick house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, (Harlem,) 255 feet east of Fourth-avenue, known as No. 119. House, 22 by 40. Lot, 25 by 99.11.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Madison, N. J., on the grounds, at 1½ P. M., at public auction, by order of the Madison Land Association, a number of desirable building plots located on elevated land near the railway station and the Drew Theological Seminary. This is the third annual sale at this place, and as those before held have been successfully consummated, and the property is well known, a like result will probably follow. Eight new cottages, with lots in size each 50 by 150, will also be sold; and, in addition, the property known as the "Oriental Hall," situate near the depot. Special train for sale at 11½ A. M., from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets.

By W. W. DRAKE, at Plainfield, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., at public auction, two large dwellings and lots on Front-street, near Beekman-street, together with fourteen building lots, lying between Front-street and the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at Darien, Conn., on the grounds, at 11 A. M., the following desirable property: A number of village lots on the line of the New-Haven Railway in front of the depot and a comfortable dwelling thereon; twenty-six acres of land at the junction of Leroy and Mansfield avenues, near the station, subdivided into villa plots of from one to four acres each in extent; a cottage house and lot on Tokeneke-avenue; three villa plots and eighteen lots on Darien-avenue, adjoining the Darien Seminary grounds, running through by the Boston Turnpike, and thirty lots on Cottage-place. The New-York style of selling real estate being a novelty in Connecticut, the sale will be well attended, and as the property to be offered is really valuable, a good result is predicted.

Friday, May 24.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, CHAS. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, two houses and lots situate on the north side of Fifty-second-street, 200 feet 5 inches east of Twenty-fifth-street; lots each in size 24.8 by 100. Also, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, twenty-five miles from the Forty-second-street Depot of the Harlem Railroad, at the new depot, Pleasantville, at 12 M., at public auction, 385 plots and lots of land located at the place named, and situate on Rebecca-avenue, the Harlem Railroad, Church, Tompkins, Monroe, Jackson and Washington streets. A country-seat, with fifteen acres of land and a dwelling-house on the corner of Church-street and Railroad-avenue will in addition be offered for sale.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at Morrisania, Westchester County, at Carpenter's Hotel, corner of Fifth-street and Railroad-avenue, at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of JAMES B. ANGEL, Esq., referee, the valuable tract of land containing about fifteen city lots, situate on the north-east corner of Sixth-street and Railroad-avenue, one block from the depot, late the property of JOHN TOWARD, deceased, together with the large dwelling-house and out-buildings on the same.

The following auctions are also announced for Saturday: At Poughkeepsie, at the Court-house in that city, at 12 M., by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of JAMES H. WEEKS, Esq., referee, a farm of land situate on the east bank of the Hudson River, sixty-five miles from the City of New-York, about half way between Fishkill Landing and New-Hamburg, adjoining the country-seat of the late MR. BARCLAY on the south, one mile north of the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Carthage Landing, known as the Robinson Farm, and containing about 125 acres. At White Plains, Westchester County, at the Court-house in that village, at 12 M., a plot of land containing forty city lots, located at Fordham, and situated on Valentine-avenue, about ten minutes' walk from either the Fordham or Tremont Depots.

These sales will close the week's business.

PRIVATE SALES.

Recent sales at private contract are reported as follows:

By CHAS. MACRAE, No. 70 Cedar-street, thirty-two full lots in the block bounded by Madison and Fourth-avenues, Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, sold for $475,000. Including this sale, Mr. MACRAE has disposed of unimproved City realty, since April 1, to the value of over $2,000,000.

By V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, with G. H. BURLING, No. 57 William-street, two lots on the south-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and Seventy-third-street, and one lot in rear, fronting on street, sold together for $50,000 cash.

The sale of one lot on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and 63d-street, in size 27.2 by 100, for $75,000 is also reported.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

14 lots, with large frame dwelling house thereon, n. s. of 120th-st., 291.8 ft. e. of Avenue A, and fronting on Harlem River; lots together form plot 357.1x112.7x307.2x101.11.....$60,250

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.

By Allen R. Miner & Bro.

32 acres cultivated land, with English villa brick house, porter's lodge, cottage, 2 stables, hot-houses, &c., thereon, corner of Richmond-avenue and Fingerboard-road, known as the residence of Louis Jay.....$30,250

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 17.

Bond-st., n. s., No. 30, 26.9x100; Great Jones-st., s. s., rear of above, 26.9x100.....$60,000

Division-st., s. w. corner Suffolk-st., 49.3x73.1-h. and l.....85,000

4th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Macdougal-st., 25x109.....19,900

62d-st., n. s., 257.1 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.....16,950

7th-st., s. s., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90.10.....15,875

103d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x81.3, h. and l.....10,000

116th-st., n. s., No. 238, East, 119.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.4x103.3.....20,000

20th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.9x91.1; 20th-st., s. s., adjoining above, 10.6x91.11.....18,500

37th-st., n. s., 272.11 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.11x98.9.....45,000

43d-st., s. s., 383.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4, h. and l.....13,000

50th-st., s. s., 701.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.6x100.5, Columbia College lease.....21,500

87th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5.....29,355

93d-st., n. s., 255.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 51x100.8.....22,000

110th-st., s. s., 346.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 37.6x100.11; 110th-st., s. s., 383.8 ft. w. of 4th-av., 31x100.11.....39,000

112th-st., n. s., 45 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x100.10.....8,000

113th-st., n. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10.....8,000

127th-st., s. s., 72 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x74.10.....9,600

129th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 12th-av., 50x100, block; ¼ part.....17,600

Lexington-av., w. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 56-st., 25x90.....12,000

1st-av., s. w. corner 80th-st., 24.0x75.....25,375

1st-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25.1x74, h. and l.....18,000

5th-av., w. s., 155.5 ft. n. of 47th-st., 2ix100, Columbia College lease.....57,500

5th-av., s. e. corner of 53d-st., 102.5x125.....220,000

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 1,239, 10 years, per year.....$3,000

Chrystie-st., No. 47, 3 years, per year.....1,400

1st-st., Nos. 49 and 51, 10 years, per year.....3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS.

OVER 2,500 HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. Call or send for "MONTHLY RECORD" GRATIS.

WILLIAM TUCKER,
No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD," choice selected plot, 50x186 on Broadway, and two lots in rear on Cooper-st., delightfully located at present for a villa; of great prospective value for business purposes; price $6,000, (no mortgage;) excellent and sure investment. APPLY TO OWNER, 210 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF CANANDAIGUA, Ontario County, New-York, the late residence of Gratulla Band; splendid collation. The premises contain seventeen acres of excellent land, upon which is a beautiful hickory grove. The house is large, commodious, in good condition, and has every convenience of a first-class city house; a choice assortment of fruit upon the premises, with grapery and greenhouse in the garden. For particulars address A. H. HOWELL, in Canandaigua, or HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

TO CUT UP—A BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED plot of forty-four acres just outside of city limits of Rahway, adjoining the well-known Havilands Grove, but a few hundred feet from railroad and one-half mile from depot, about twenty miles from New-York; large house and outbuildings, worth over $10,000. Price $30,000, on easy terms.

A. D. WOODRUFF & CO., No. 106 Broadway, or CHRIS. D. MARSH, Rahway, N. J.

THE MADISON, N. J. SALE, ON THURSDAY NEXT, May 23, must be attended to, for eight new two-story houses will be sold by Mr. PIERSON, on the ground, (Madison,) 28 feet 6 inches north of Twenty-fifth-street; lots each in size 24.8 by 100. Also, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, twenty-five miles from the Forty-second-street Depot of the Harlem Railroad, at the new depot, Pleasantville, at 12 M., at public auction, 385 plots and lots of land located at the place named, and situate on Rebecca-avenue, the Harlem Railroad, Church, Tompkins, Monroe, Jackson and Washington streets. A country-seat, with fifteen acres of land and a dwelling-house on the corner of Church-street and Railroad-avenue will in addition be offered for sale.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at Morrisania, Westchester County, at Carpenter's Hotel, corner of Fifth-street and Railroad-avenue, at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of JAMES B. ANGEL, Esq., referee, the valuable tract of land containing about fifteen city lots, situate on the north-east corner of Sixth-street and Railroad-avenue, one block from the depot, late the property of JOHN TOWARD, deceased, together with the large dwelling-house and out-buildings on the same.

The following auctions are also announced for Saturday: At Poughkeepsie, at the Court-house in that city, at 12 M., by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of JAMES H. WEEKS, Esq., referee, a farm of land situate on the east bank of the Hudson River, sixty-five miles from the City of New-York, about half way between Fishkill Landing and New-Hamburg, adjoining the country-seat of the late MR. BARCLAY on the south, one mile north of the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Carthage Landing, known as the Robinson Farm, and containing about 125 acres. At White Plains, Westchester County, at the Court-house in that village, at 12 M., a plot of land containing forty city lots, located at Fordham, and situated on Valentine-avenue, about ten minutes' walk from either the Fordham or Tremont Depots.

These sales will close the week's business.

PRIVATE SALES.

Recent sales at private contract are reported as follows:

By CHAS. MACRAE, No. 70 Cedar-street, thirty-two full lots in the block bounded by Madison and Fourth-avenues, Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, sold for $475,000. Including this sale, Mr. MACRAE has disposed of unimproved City realty, since April 1, to the value of over $2,000,000.

By V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, with G. H. BURLING, No. 57 William-street, two lots on the south-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and Seventy-third-street, and one lot in rear, fronting on street, sold together for $50,000 cash.

The sale of one lot on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and 63d-street, in size 27.2 by 100, for $75,000 is also reported.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

14 lots, with large frame dwelling house thereon, n. s. of 120th-st., 291.8 ft. e. of Avenue A, and fronting on Harlem River; lots together form plot 357.1x112.7x307.2x101.11.....$60,250

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.

By Allen R. Miner & Bro.

32 acres cultivated land, with English villa brick house, porter's lodge, cottage, 2 stables, hot-houses, &c., thereon, corner of Richmond-avenue and Fingerboard-road, known as the residence of Louis Jay.....$30,250

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 17.

Bond-st., n. s., No. 30, 26.9x100; Great Jones-st., s. s., rear of above, 26.9x100.....$60,000

Division-st., s. w. corner Suffolk-st., 49.3x73.1-h. and l.....85,000

4th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Macdougal-st., 25x109.....19,900

62d-st., n. s., 257.1 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.....16,950

7th-st., s. s., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90.10.....15,875

103d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x81.3, h. and l.....10,000

116th-st., n. s., No. 238, East, 119.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.4x103.3.....20,000

20th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.9x91.1; 20th-st., s. s., adjoining above, 10.6x91.11.....18,500

37th-st., n. s., 272.11 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.11x98.9.....45,000

43d-st., s. s., 383.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4, h. and l.....13,000

50th-st., s. s., 701.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.6x100.5, Columbia College lease.....21,500

87th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5.....29,355

93d-st., n. s., 255.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 51x100.8.....22,000

110th-st., s. s., 346.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 37.6x100.11; 110th-st., s. s., 383.8 ft. w. of 4th-av., 31x100.11.....39,000

112th-st., n. s., 45 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x100.10.....8,000

113th-st., n. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10.....8,000

127th-st., s. s., 72 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x74.10.....9,600

129th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 12th-av., 50x100, block; ¼ part.....17,600

Lexington-av., w. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 56-st., 25x90.....12,000

1st-av., s. w. corner 80th-st., 24.0x75.....25,375

1st-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25.1x74, h. and l.....18,000

5th-av., w. s., 155.5 ft. n. of 47th-st., 2ix100, Columbia College lease.....57,500

5th-av., s. e. corner of 53d-st., 102.5x125.....220,000

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 1,239, 10 years, per year.....$3,000

Chrystie-st., No. 47, 3 years, per year.....1,400

1st-st., Nos. 49 and 51, 10 years, per year.....3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS!!!

Fronting Central Park, a superbly-located small parcel, particularly cheap, either to operators or for immediate improvement.

Also,

on 5th-av., fronting Central Park, the following choice parcels of lots: At 63d-st., one or five lots; at 74th-st., three extra-depth lots; at 79th-st., (Park entrance,) entire block; and 81st-st., half block; 87th-st. three lots; at 90th and 93d sts., one or eight lots.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

THESE FULL AND EXTRA SIZE SUPERB DWELLINGS, in exceedingly choice positions, FOR SALE at the low prices mentioned, all quite CLOSE TO 6TH-AV., and with every modern improvement:

$57,000—West 47th-st.
$60,000—West 49th-st.
$65,000—West 50th-st.
$140,000—West 51st-st.
$53,000—West 52d-st.
$60,000—West 53d-st.
$72,000—East 53d-st.
$40,000—West 54th-st.

ALSO,

PARK-AV., superb double corner mansion very low.

5TH-AV., and on Central Park, exceedingly choice dwellings low.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD.—ONE FULL LOT ON Grand Boulevard, next to the corner of 146th-st; no reez, fine view of the Hudson; also, lots on 100th-st. and Morningside-av., being whole front on avenue. Inquire of OWNER, in tailor-store, 35 Union-square.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, a building and lot No. 124 East 41st-st., suitable for a factory or investment. Apply to COLEMAN & BENEDICT, Executor, No. 14 Broad-st.

A LARGE STORE FOR SALE CHEAP on Murray-st. FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE LOTS, 26X98, IN Brooklyn, eight on 7th-av., south side, two on 13th-st., and two on 14th-st., adjoining.

Apply to JOHN R. HOOLE,
No. 78 Duane-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FORTY-FOUR UNRIVALED VILLA PLOTS,

NEAR LONG BRANCH.

Containing from one to four acres each, situated at the junction of the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, opposite the Highlands, and within full view of the ocean. This property is admirably located at Black Point, Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, N. J., four miles north of Long Branch, twenty-six miles from New-York by a delightful sail through the bay and harbor of New-York to Sandy Hook, thence by rail along the beach to Sea Bright, three-fourths of a mile from the property.

Additional means of communication can be had by steam boat to Oceanic, (formerly Fort Washington,) while the early completion of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad (all rail) will afford still further means of access.

The situation of the property furnishes unequaled facilities for surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing, features and advantages very desirable, and which here can be enjoyed to the fullest extent.

The surrounding country abounds in excellent roads and drives, valuable improvements are being made, values are increasing, the scenery is picturesque, and the entire region noted for its healthfulness. An opportunity is here presented for a sea-side residence seldom afforded.

For maps of the property, terms and information, apply to W. L. TYSON, Esq., on the premises, or to F. C. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 26.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The homestead of the late A. G. Hasard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield and seventeen miles from Hartford, and, namona, they are so nice, tell papa to buy one for us, so brother and sister can play in the yard. He can get free tickets at auctioneers' offices Nos. 5 or 6 Pine-st., and she ride will be so nice—can't we have one?

"OLD LOG AND ISLAND SEA GIRT SHORE."—Boating, bathing, fishing and gunning. For sale a small farm on the north shore of Long Island, within a convenient distance of the City. Good tillable land, a trout pond, and every facility for the cultivation of fish. S. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY for sale or to let.—To let at Dobb's Ferry, ten minutes' walk from depot, a new two-story French-roof and basement house; thirteen rooms; all improvements; good neighborhood, with stable, garden, &c.; rent low. JOHN L. TRAVIS, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MANUFACTURing property on east side of the Hudson, near New-York, with steam and water power. For brewery purposes it is admirably adapted, having a pure stream of spring water running through it, and the lay of the ground makes it well suited for beer vaults. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country-place of John Hone, containing about fifteen acres of land in lawn, gardens, woods, &c.; house large, convenient, and fully furnished; commodious stables, &c. For terms apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE banks of the Hudson for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, for either the season or year.

Parties desiring to purchase or hire in this choice location will find full particulars with

S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

HANDSOME STONE HOUSE, WITH tower, outbuildings and grounds, of the late E. D. Nelson, Esq., Scarsdale, two miles by Harlem Railroad; one-fourth mile from depot; eight acres; fine lawn, garden, shrubbery and fruit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM—1¼ HOURS from City; good house and buildings; 85 acres; fine views, healthy, no mosquitos; 2,000 peach-trees, &c.; price, with crops, $16,000. Address OWNER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, MONTROSE, LLEWELLYN Park, Brick Church and Orange Mountain. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau, corner Pine, make these locations a specialty. Sale, rent, exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 7 Park-place.

EIGHT NEW HOUSES AND EIGHTY-three lots will positively be sold at the Madison, N. J., sale, on THURSDAY, May 23, near Drew Seminary; free tickets, lunch, music, and a gala ride; every one welcome. Get tickets of EMERSON or MELLICK. Nos. 5 or 6 Pine-st. Recollect THURSDAY NEXT.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, and No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE FARM OF FIFTY-SIX Acres or more, in Orange County, for sale. Address the owner, beswoen 11 and 2 o'clock.

LEWIS BEACH, No. 27 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, AT Pittsfield, Mass., a very desirable residence, within two miles of the Pittsfield Station, on the upper plateau, on the road leading to the New-Lebanon Springs, from which and Columbia Hall it is three to four miles distant, situated on the beautiful Lake Onota. The grounds contain sixty acres, mostly in grass, with shade and fruit trees in abundance; the dwelling contains fifteen rooms, with bath-rooms, &c.; a good farm-house, two stables and a barn; the grounds border on the lake about a fourth of a mile; the house is on an elevation commanding a beautiful view of the lake, with Graylock Mountains in the distance, and is considered one of the loveliest and most beautiful situations in Berkshire; the lake is over two miles long, and affords fine boating, fishing and duck-shooting; Pittsfield is accessible by Boston and Albany Railroad, the Housatonic Road, North Adams and Northern Vermont Road; the house is finely furnished, and can be sold with or without the furniture; price, without the furniture, $22,500; terms easy; furniture can be bought at a fair valuation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A FARM OF 171 acres at Katonah, on Harlem Railroad; good land; two sets buildings in good order; plenty fruit; stream through farm, &c.; to exchange for paying City property. JOHN L. TRAVIS, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Eight-roomed cottage; large garden filled with fruit trees and grape-vines in bearing; price, $5,500. Apply to proprietor of Englewood House.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$50,000 will pay $50,000 each for from one to ten lots on 5th-av., anywhere below 76th-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 72 Cedar-st.

WANTED.—FAIR CASH, BUT NOT FANCY prices, will be paid for about four lots, near the Riverside Park and below 84th-st. Address Box No. 1,083 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., OFFICE NO. 7 PINE-ST.

WEDNESDAY, May 22,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Thomas E. Slevin, Esq., Executor, Being a portion of the estate of

JAMES SLEVIN, DECEASED.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 7TH-AV., 59TH, CHURCH AND WALKER STS., viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Six lots on west side of Grand Boulevard, commencing on the south-west corner of 61st-st.

BROADWAY.

Twelve lots bounded by Broadway, 7th-av. and 59th-st., forming a square and fronting on the three streets.

Two lots west side Broadway, between 54th and 55th sts.

Three houses and lots on east side of Broadway, between 49th and 50th sts.

One lot east side Broadway, between 54th and 55th sts.

7TH-AV.

One lot west side 7th-av., between 49th and

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....May 25, 7½ A. M.
ADRIATIC.....June 1, 1¾ P. M.
BALTIC.....June 8, 7 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....June 15, 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
China...Wed'sday, May 22 | Calabria...Sat'day, May 25
Russia...Wed'sday, May 29 | Abyssinia..Sat'day, June 1
Cuba....Wed'sday, June 5 | Batavia....Sat'day, June 8
Scotia...Wed'sday, June 12 | Algeria....Sat'day, June 15
Java....Wed'sday, June 19 | Palestine..Sat'day, June 22

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DANER.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Americans travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, May 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 30, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, June 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Single cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....33
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, &c.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

EXPRESS STEAMER. | STEAMER.
Trinacria..Sat'day, May 25 | Alexandria..Wed., May 22
Australia..Sat'day, June 1 | Britannia....Wed., June 5
Colombo...Sat'day, June 8 | Olympia.....Wed., June 12
Europa....Sat'day, June 15 | Assyria.....Wed., June 19
Anglia....Sat'day, June 22 | Caledonia....Wed., June 26
India.....Sat'day, June 29 | Iowa.....Wed., July 3

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage in currency:

To London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry.
Wednesday steamers, cabin.....$80
Saturday steamers, cabin.....$65 and $75.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...May 22, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN. Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, May 29, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. [illegible] June 19, at [illegible] P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....June 19, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Wed'day, May 22, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, May 25, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, June 8, at 7 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, June 5, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65. Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD
MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Only direct line to Prussia, Russia and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic local lines of steamers, New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

JAMES (extra steamer).....May 18
HAMBOLDT, BARENDSON.....June 1
THORWALDSEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)

Rates of passage payable in gold.

CABIN. | STEERAGE.
From New-York.....$100 | Including mattress.....$30
From Stettin.....90 | Including mattress.....40
Excursion tickets.....170 | Including mattress.....65

Children under ten years half fare.

For through freights to the principal ports of the Baltic, and passage, apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
No. 62 Beaver-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS. | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent G. G. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakon.....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., June 19

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passport, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 14th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. —— and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco June 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....July 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau.) May 30.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, June 6.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains at 12th Road and Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

8:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

8:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named. When Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. HANTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The JOHN V. DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., May 15....8:00 A. M. | Wed., May 15....1:30 P. M.
Thurs., May 16..9:00 A. M. | Thurs., May 16..2:00 P. M.
Fri., May 17....9:00 A. M. | Fri., May 17....2:30 P. M.
Sat., May 18....2:30 P. M. | Mon., May 20....3:30 A. M.
Mon., May 20....2:30 P. M. | Tues., May 21....6:30 A. M.
Tues., May 21....2:30 P. M. | Wed., May 22....6:30 A. M.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Piermont, Haverstraw, G. Pt., Verplanck's, Peekskill, HAVERSTRAW, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, Tarrytown, S. Sing, Haverstraw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare fifty cents; height of tide boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all the railroads, North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton; the MARY POWELL, from Vesty-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st 3½, and 33d-st at 3 P. M.

THE ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, resume their trips for the season on MONDAY, May 27.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:30 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Stages run from Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-cars through to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, are invited from responsible parties until 12 M., June 14, 1872, for furnishing all the Corn, Oats, Hay and Rye Straw required at this depot during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1872, to be delivered in equal quantities and at such times and places as may be directed by the Depot Quartermaster.

The quantity required each month is estimated at 75,000 pounds of Oats and Corn, to weigh 32 and 56 pounds to the bushel; 93,000 pounds of Hay, known as Prime Timothy, and 22,500 pounds of Straw; all to be of first-class, merchantable quality.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, or bidders, and a competent surety, certified to be such by some officer or other person known to the Quartermaster's Department, to the effect that, in the event of the acceptance of such bid, and a failure to enter into a contract as aforesaid, he or they will, within ten (10) days after date of opening bids, the necessary contract will be entered into; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between his or their offer and the next lowest bid.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

Forms of proposal and full information furnished on application to this office.

WM. MYERS,
Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1872, which place will be open for business on and after the 13th day of May, 1872, for furnishing the following-named articles required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.

500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
25,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.

1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.

4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
218,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 18,000 pounds per month.
1,216,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,833 pounds per month.
75,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
150,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
8,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
12,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
12,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds salt, fine, in barrels.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

4,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
1,020,000 pounds XX Flour, or 85,000 pounds per month.
55,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
110,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
7,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
14,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

5,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

5,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.

2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
30,900 pounds Coffee, (green.)
63,600 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WICHITA AGENCY.

1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
16,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the bacon and salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

The beef cattle must be good, merchantable Cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, to be delivered at Ainsworth, Hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1872, and the time about one-twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1873, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for Cattle that have been "wintered North of Kansas;" the Cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the agency, to be delivered when required; and, should he fail to keep them, that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may select, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City; and with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 15th day of June, 1872.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides, packed in

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39 875 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 10,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 22,625 pounds.

Distinct bids will also be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, in the quantities stated, at any one or all of the above-named agencies.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good, sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong double sacks.

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample, will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 1, 1872, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered at (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract according, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder, and bidders, if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement of proposals for Indian Supplies, dated May 1, 1872; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, to pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOLEN BLANKETS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, where proper forms will be furnished, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, June 18, 1872, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

10,000 WOOLEN BLANKETS,

to be of the army standard size and weight, and made of pure long staple wool only, and to contain no shoddy, hair or any other admixture, and to conform to a sealed sample, which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BREWERY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The old-established brewery and malt-house, corner of Jay and Front sts., Brooklyn, convenient to Bridge-st., Catharine and Fulton Ferries. Apply to A. R. YOUNG, No. 113 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Will open for reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms may be made at Sturtevant House, New-York; Delevan House, Albany; or Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs. CHAS. E. LELAND,
Proprietor.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This large and elegant hotel, just completed, will open on the 12th June. No pains have been spared in making it as perfect as possible. Gas and water throughout. Scenery the finest in the country. Terms, $20 per week; $4 per day.

L. W. BRODHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Saratoga Springs, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.

SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

WEST END HOTEL,
AT LONG BRANCH,

Will open for the reception of guests June 15. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Long Branch, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.

SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island.

This magnificent hotel, having been greatly enlarged and improved, is now the finest and best equipped in this State; will be opened June 1; can be reached either by South-side or Long Island Railroad in forty minutes. For cards and terms address

N. F. HEWELL, Proprietor.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LOW RATES,
FROM JUNE 1 OR JUNE 15, TO
THE EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vt.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE will be open from June 1 to Oct. 1. This favorite Summer resort is situated on the Catskill Mountains, twelve miles from the village of Catskill, and is accessible by the BEST MOUNTAIN ROAD in the country. The house has an elevation of 3,000 FEET above the Hudson River, and commands a view extending over about 10,000 SQUARE MILES, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Its justly celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere and delightful temperature, which is at all times FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DEGREES LOWER than that of New-York City.

There is a regular line of stages and carriages connecting it with the village. Visitors will please inquire for the agent, who will be in attendance at the steam-and landing on the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

Terms, $4 per day or $21 per week for June. $4 50 per day or $23 per week for July and September, and $5 per day or $31 50 per week for August. For July and August, or August and September, together, the rate will be $28 per week.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

OTSEGO MINERAL SPRINGS.—White sulphur, iron and magnesia springs at Cherry Valley, N. Y. Bracing mountain air, fine drives, yachting and fishing, and picturesque scenery; six miles from Sharon, twelve from Richfield, and four from Otsego Lake; second season of the new Grand Hotel, with unsurpassed accommodations and health, comfort, pleasure and recreation at liberal terms. Particulars at Robinson's Hotel, No. 18 East 16th-st.

MIAMOGUE HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island. J. SICKELS & CORWIN, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for the reception of guests; beautifully situated on high ground, 100 feet from the great Peconic Bay; convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; sailing, fishing, bathing, shooting, and drives second to no other on the island.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York by Erie Railway, two miles from depot; get excursion tickets; early application for rooms is requested; band engaged for the season; no pains or expense spared to make this a first-class Summer resort.

J. G. DAVISON, Proprietor.

DEANE'S FRENCH RANGES AND BROILERS.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., removed to No. 295 Water-st.

WEST POINT—PARRY HOUSE—LAND AT COZZENS' DOCK.—This new and elegant hotel on the banks of the Hudson, adjacent to the falls and Cozzens' Hotel, will be opened about the 1st of June; terms for June, $3 50 per day or $21 per week. Address S. A. COZZENS, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a beautiful sea-side home, with finishing lessons, if desired, in singing and music, given by an eminent lady pianiste and composer from London; references to pupils. Address L. V., Babylon, Long Island.

"HARNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE" cures without drugs, will be opened at Tarrytown, May 15. Application for board and treatment can be made to C. C. and P. A. F. DUSENBURY, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York. Send for circular.

CANADAGAGO HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNT

OUR STREETS.

A Cursory View of the Down-Town Thoroughfares.

Dirt and Filth Found Everywhere—Shocking Condition of Washington Market—Police Survey of the Streets.

The rain which "Old Probabilities" predicted would happen on Saturday was behind time, and did not put in an appearance until yesterday morning, when it poured down in great sweeping showers, and caused the grass of the parks to assume a greener hue. It trickled through the foliage of the trees, and the leaves, half developed, seemed to open wider and drink in the fast-falling drops. It probed, with nimble fingers, the crevices of the pavement, and washed out the dirt and refuse, leaving the stones with round, smooth, well-washed faces to resist the wear and tear of tramping hoofs and iron wheels. Many people looked sadly upon the falling torrents, as they realized the necessity of postponing a Sunday excursion to Harlem, Hoboken, Central Park or Staten Island, but the refreshing air recompensed them somewhat for the disappointment.

The rain ceased at a little after 10 o'clock, but pools in every part of the streets proclaimed its recent visit. The still threatening state of the weather kept pedestrians within doors. The streets down-town were consequently almost deserted, save in the neighborhood of Castle Garden, where the emigrants loiter in groups or saunter about the walks. During the past few weeks workmen have been busied in removing gigantic piles of rubbish and garbage, which had accumulated during Winter, and their efforts have proved successful; the work, however, has been superficial, and while many of the great thoroughfares are comparatively neat, there are several streets in the very heart of the down-town part of the City which seem innocent of the visit of an ashman, scavenger, or Street Commissioner. There is a partition of land extending back about two blocks from the river, and skirting the City from Roosevelt-street Ferry, by the way of the Battery, to the foot of Canal-street on the west side, which seems to be entirely neglected by those who have the matter in charge.

The roadway of Ann-street is sprinkled plentifully with bricks and stones, besides having several piles of garbage to add to the general effect. Yesterday morning, in Fulton-street, near Washington Market, a number of ragged bushel baskets hanging upon stakes warned drivers that treacherous holes existed in the pavement, and dangerous to the legs of horses. Upon inquiry, the writer ascertained that they had been there for several days, and, as it is much easier to hang an old bushel basket upon a stake than to mend a hole in the pavement, it seems fair to presume they will remain there much longer. Fulton-street at that point is also dirty and littered with rubbish and garbage. Vesey-street is also uncleaned and in a filthy condition. Robinson-street is a perfect paradise of rocks, gas pipes, bricks, broken carts, oyster-shells, ladders, logs and garbage, presenting the appearance of standing a siege. The only apology for its condition is the fact of some gas-pipes being laid, but as this does not encroach upon the street materially, there seems no reason why so much filth should be allowed to remain there. Rector and Morris streets are in a wretched condition, and the only effect of the rain, which was strong enough to clear away slight quantities of refuse, was to stir up and make the heaps of rubbish more revolting. At the foot of Laight-street large quantities of manure and garbage, which have been carted there for transportation by mud-scows, lie rotting, rendering the air odorous. West-street is a conglomeration of such odors, and there seems to be no pains taken to keep that great thoroughfare tidy and healthful. Washington Market, of course, is dirty, for that is its chronic condition. Vast quantities of decaying produce lie scattered about in the greatest profusion. Greenwich-street is in a terrible condition, and in many parts there are such piles of refuse that wagons find difficulty in passing the street-cars. There seems to have been no attempt made to clear away the garbage collected there, and much of it bears marks of having laid there for months. A large funeral procession stood in this street yesterday; the hearse horses were elevated upon a mound of garbage which had been accumulating for some time past. Just behind this was another pile upon which the hind wheels rested; the carriages were distributed about promiscuously, and found standing places with difficulty among the heaps of refuse from adjoining houses. The same revolting condition of the streets prevails about Castle Garden, and the beauties of the park, with its tall trees, singing birds and green grass, are a striking contrast to the filthy character of the roadways near by.

Pedestrians were, yesterday, surprised by the singular movements of some policemen, who were taking a deep interest in the condition of gutters and the culverts. Now and then these officers would stop and make hasty entries, and then proceed rapidly in their investigations. The fact was that these officers were making a minute description of the streets, their condition and appearance. They had been ordered to note every culvert that was closed, the number of garbage boxes needing attention, and the precise number of offal heaps found by them in their peregrinations. This survey will probably reveal to the Police Commissioners a sad state of affairs, and they can, at all events, proceed intelligently in having the work of street-cleaning performed.

LARGE FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

Destruction of Myers & Lowenstein's Varnish-Works—Loss Over $100,000—Two Firemen Injured.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the extensive varnish-works, occupying the greater part of the block bound by Flushing and First avenues and the Long Island Railroad, at Hunter's Point, was discovered in flames, and owing to the combustible character of the material the fiery element had complete control of the entire premises before anything could be done to prevent the destruction. The buildings were of brick, and at the time a large quantity of varnish and chemicals were stored in them. The watchman first discovered the fire in the older part of the building used as a storehouse, but so rapid was its advance that with great difficulty he removed his family, who occupied a tenement on the premises.

Although the Fire Department responded promptly, the explosion of the gases in the building and the burning resin about the yard made it impossible to approach near the burning buildings. Shortly after the first discovery of the fire two firemen were injured by an explosion while attempting to force an entrance from the shed into the main building. One of them was struck on the head, cutting an ugly gash and slightly fracturing the skull. Owing to the confusion Mr. LOWENSTEIN, one of the owners of the factory, could not recall the names of the companies in which their property was insured, but he stated that the insurance on the works is $60,000, mostly in City companies. A quantity of lumber stored near the premises was considerably damaged, but one time it was feared that the flames would be communicated to the Long Island Railroad work-shop, which is on the opposite side of the street, and everything portable, including a number of locomotives, were removed from the shop. About 9 o'clock it was thought that the firemen had got control of the element, but as soon a second alarm was sounded, as the flames had gained new headway, and at night another alarm for the third time, brought the Fire Department to the scene. In the afternoon a lad named WILLIE MCDERMOT was struck by a falling lumber, breaking his arm. During the evening the flames were finally extinguished, the property being almost a total loss.

A Sunday Fight in Brooklyn.

Three brothers, named DANIEL, DAVID and NICHOLAS MOCKLER, and a comrade named JAS. O'LEARY, entered a liquor-saloon on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue about 6 o'clock, and ordered drinks. The proprietor, SAMUEL LAW, refused to sell them liquor on Sunday, whereupon the party began a disturbance, and LAW, assisted by a man named CHARLES ROZENKAMP, undertook to eject them. They resisted, using tumblers and chairs as weapons, and in the fight that ensued NICHOLAS MOCKLER and ROZENCAMP received dangerous cuts on their heads, and O'LEARY had one of his arms broken. The police finally arrested the disturbers.

A Jewish Marriage.

The marriage of Miss LENA HERMAN and J. AUGUST FRANK, of St. Louis, was solemnized, yesterday afternoon, in the Jewish Temple Anshi Chesed, Nos. 146 and 148 Norfolk-street. The interior of the edifice was profusely decorated with trees and flowers, four large branches of birch-trees being placed over the altar, and several pots of natural flowers near the reading-desk. Eben's Band, consisting of about twenty pieces, was stationed in the organ-gallery, and added to the musical effect. The chorus consisted of about fifty ladies and gentlemen. At 3 o'clock precisely the band and organ pealed forth MENDELSSOHN's grand wedding march, and the wedding party entered through the centre aisle and took seats at the foot of the altar. The bridegroom wore his hat on his head throughout the ceremony. The wedding party advanced to the altar, and the Rabbi made a brief address to both. The ceremony consisted of wine-drinking, first by the bride and afterward by the bridegroom, who placed a ring on the bride's finger. A hymn was then sung by the choir, followed by the closing prayer by the Rabbi. The bride kissed her husband and friends and immediately left the synagogue. There were no bridesmaids.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The Wood Carvers and Upholsterers to Strike Today.

Under the auspices of the Wood Carvers' Union, numbering about 450 men, a meeting of the journeymen wood carvers was held yesterday at No. 28 Stanton-street, to take action to insure the immediate enforcement of the eight-hour labor system.

Mr. LOUIS HAMMERSCHMIDT, President of the Union, presided, and resolutions were passed, as by the cabinet-makers on Friday, declaring that the present is the most favorable time to introduce the reform measure, and that full wages shall be demanded for eight hours work per day, and twenty per cent. more for piece work. Further, that the demand shall be made today, and to strike for the same if the employers refuse to accede. A committee composed of Messrs. KEMPF, SHAHAN and CALANTRASE was appointed as a delegation to the Central Committee of the Eight-hour Organization, and another committee was formed to receive the reports from the different shops today.

The Carvers' Union is composed of Germans, French and Irish, the Germans predominating, and the proceedings were consequently conducted in three different languages. It is estimated that an equal number of men are working at the trade who are not connected with the Union. The average wages per week in the best shops amount to $18.

At a meeting of the German upholsterers, at Germania Hall, in Third-avenue, yesterday morning, similar action was taken to enforce the labor reform measure, and a demand for the same is to be made today; and, in anticipation of a refusal of the employers to accede to it, several committees were appointed to organize a strike.

Progress of the Strikes in this City and Elsewhere.

The trades-union societies seem determined to put forth all their strength for the purpose of putting in force the eight-hour movement. Although many of the "boss" carpenters have agreed to submit to the terms of the men, others hold out, and the result is that a strike of the whole body of carpenters will, it is said, take place. The masons, plumbers, cabinet-makers, brick-layers, and other trades, are also threatening to follow the example of the carpenters, who seem to be successful so far.

Saturday morning the carpenters met at Masonic Hall. The speakers declared that no compromise of any kind would be accepted, but if any was entertained it would be on the question of wages rather than of hours. At present, however, no terms would be listened to other than $3 50 a day, and eight hours as a legal day's work.

A meeting of about 150 boss carpenters was also held at Cooper Institute, to take action on the strike of the workmen for eight hours.

A crowded meeting of journeymen carpenters and others was held at Teutonic Hall, MICHAEL PARDEE in the chair. Some 1,500 men were present.

A preamble and resolutions, concluding as follows, came up for ratification, and were adopted enthusiastically:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Order of the American Carpenters and Joiners, in conjunction with the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, do reaffirm our determination to stand by the resolutions which were adopted on Saturday, 11th inst., in session called especially for the purpose of discussing the Eight-hour law.

It is unnecessary to state that the resolutions were to go on strike for eight hours and demand $3 50 a day, or just the same as was before received for ten hours. The Chairman, on putting the resolution, said it should be distinctly understood that they demanded $3 50 a day for eight hours, and no one to work over hours between 7 and 8 in the morning and 4 and 6 in the evening.

The resolution was carried amid enthusiastic cheering.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon the bosses, in session at Cooper Union.

About 11½ o'clock, the deputation that waited on the bosses returned, and Mr. NOLAN, on behalf of the Committee, reported that they had given the bosses all the journeymen's answer—eight hours and $3 50 a day—and the bosses seemed crestfallen.

Mr. PARDEE declared that the men had completely outgeneraled the bosses. [Loud hurras.]

The meeting then adjourned, cheering enthusiastically.

At a meeting of the Brick-layers' Union, held at Milliman's Hall, corner of Twenty-six-street and Seventh-avenue, the previous resolution to stand by the determination of the Society to strike for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law, was unanimously adopted. A number of shops are in favor of the eight-hour system.

Antiquity of Universalism—Rev. E. C. Sweetzer at Downing-Street Church—The Eminent Men of Early Times—Who Founded Universalism?

The threatening nature of the weather did not prevent a fair-sized congregation from assembling at the Downing-street Church to hear Rev. E. C. SWEETZER's discourse on "Universalism in the Early Church." The speaker remarked that the most formidable foe to the advancement of Universalism is the statement of its enemies that it is a comparatively new doctrine and is as yet not a hundred years old; that it originated in the brain of Rev. JOHN MURRAY. This is the natural course of the world's opinion, as it is eminently conservative. The world's verdict is that "What is, is right." The real trouble is that people do not exercise enough discrimination, overburdened with conservatism, but treat everything new with contempt—and of all things a new religion is more contemptuously treated than anything under heaven. This is exemplified in the case of Universalism. Tried by the test of time, Christianity is but 1800 years old; and had the world in the first century rejected it, on the ground of its being new, and therefore useless, even Protestantism could not have flourished. We must remember that a new truth is better than an old falsehood. But even joining issue on the length of the existence of Universalism, we claim an ancestry dating back several hundred years further than orthodoxy or Catholicism. If we can show that Universalism is older than the other religions, we have removed the main reason for popular prejudice. We claim that the Universalist translation of the Bible is much older than any other translation by several hundred years. In the works of the fathers of the second century it is uncertain what the Church believed on the doctrine of future punishment. There was, however, in the writings of the Gnostics, a sect kept out of the Church, a doctrine which teaches that there is an after purification for sin. Among the Gnostic sects who held to this belief were the Basilidians. The famous Sibylline oracles composed in the second century explicitly teach the doctrine of the restoration of the lost. Near the close of the second century CLEMENT of Alexandria flourished, a scholar and President of the catechetical school of Alexandria, which he instructed in the doctrines of Universalism. In the third century ORIGEN, who has been called the father of Universalism, presided over the same school that CLEMENT did. ORIGEN first taught that the devil would be finally purified together with mankind. It was not until the year 394 that any condemnation was heard of his doctrines, and then it was only upon the scheme he had of regenerating the devil. So Universalism must have been accepted in those early times. Then we have a long list of distinguished men who favord Universalism. MARCELLUS, Bishop of Anyers, in Galatia; TITUS, Bishop of Bostra; GREGORY, Bishop of Nyssa; DIDYMUS, the blind, President of the school at Alexandria, and DIDORUS, Bishop of Tarsus. The speaker proceeded with the future history of Universalism, and said now in the United States it numbers 1,000 parishes and has 35,000 members.

Ordination of an Evangelist at the New-England Congregational Church.

Last evening Mr. ISAAC R. PRIOR was ordained Evangelist at the New-England Congregational Church, Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. The introductory services were read by Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, of Harlem; the ordination prayer by Rev. L. SMITH HOBART, and the sermon by Rev. JAMES POWELL, of Newburyport, Mass., taken from Ecclesiastics, ninth chapter, tenth verse. During the services Rev. S. H. VIRGIN read a paper, which had been accepted by the Council—in which Dr. RICHARDSON was commended to the churches as an able and faithful minister, well beloved, and whose loss the community deeply deplored. The charge to Mr. PRIOR was delivered at the conclusion of the sermon by Rev. Mr. POWELL. Mr. PRIOR has been for a long time connected with the Mission attached to the Church. It is not yet known who will succeed Dr. RICHARDSON as pastor of the Church.

Church Dedication in Jersey City.

The chapel erected by the society of Emory Church, at the corner of Bergen and Belmont avenues, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday. Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, Chaplain of the United States Senate, preached the dedicatory sermon. In the afternoon a meeting was held, at which Rev. Dr. DASHIELL, President of Dickinson College, Gen. ALBRIGHT, of Philadelphia, and others, made addresses, and in the evening Rev. B. I. IVES, Chaplain of Auburn State Prison, preached a sermon. A large amount of money was raised by subscription, amounting altogether to over $15,000.

JUSTICE KIVLIN'S CASE.

Suit Against Him on Charge of Fraudulently Obtaining the Powers Property.

The case of POWERS *vs.* KIVLIN, now on trial before Judge CURTIS, special Term of the Superior Court, is one of peculiar interest, and the story of the plaintiff in the action is a singular one.

The statement of WM. P. POWERS, twenty-five years of age, as testified to under oath in Court, is briefly as follows:

"My father, WM. P. POWERS, was a liquor-dealer in this City, and for eight years held the position of Deputy Tax Commissioner. He was acquainted with THOMAS KIVLIN, now Justice of the Second District Civil Court, to which he has been twice elected, and in 1867 when KIVLIN was a Police officer, my father procured him the appointment of Officer to the Marine Court. This position KIVLIN held until 1863, when he was elected to the office he now fills, my father spending large sums of money to secure his nomination and election. KIVLIN lived with us as one of the family for thirteen years. My father died on the 26th of June, 1866, at his residence No. 15 Chambers-street, leaving a widow and three children, myself, my brother, PETER J. POWERS, and sister, MARGARET. He died intestate worth about $75,000, and, as is usual in such cases, the property, consisting of real estate, bonds and mortgages, should have been divided between his widow and children.

My mother gave security in $20,000 for the proper disposition of the estate, and Mr. KIVLIN, with her consent, acted as the administrator.

Soon after the death of my father, to our astonishment, we learned that Mr. KIVLIN, a man then, I believe, over fifty years of age, had married my sister MARGARET, a girl of fifteen, and just from school. My mother was a good, though weak-minded woman, of limited education, and greatly under the influence of KIVLIN. Myself and brother were wild boys, and I was in the habit of drinking occasionally. We were, perhaps, a great deal to blame for our actions, and mother was often worried with our conduct. Mr. KIVLIN, I believe, took advantage of this, and endeavored to influence my mother against us. Finding me intoxicated at one time, he induced me to sign a paper which years afterward I discovered was a conveyance of my entire interest in the real estate of my father to my mother for the alleged consideration of $5,000, which has never been paid. My brother also transferred his share of the estate to my mother for $4,500. As he, KIVLIN, could not by law acquire his wife's share, he obtained the assistance of another man, who keeps a saloon on the east side, to obtain it for him for the alleged consideration of $10,000. This man afterward conveyed her interest to KIVLIN. The various interests acquired by my mother was then bought from her by KIVLIN for $2,000. This money I do not believe my mother, now dead, ever received. I have never been paid a penny of it. After the death of my father KIVLIN induced my mother to move from her house in Chambers-street to No. 37 Oliver-street; she died on the 17th of April, 1872; I believe that she was deprived of her liberty and was weak-minded at the time of her death; KIVLIN has now held for six years, and still holds possession of the interest I had in my mother's property without paying for it; my sister MARGARET, his wife, died November the 7th, 1871, at the age of twenty years; Justice KIVLIN is now, I believe, about sixty years old, and is regarded by those who do not know him as well as I do as a respectable member of society; I have been informed that he has collected a number of debts owing to my father since his decease."

The counsel for the plaintiff are Messrs. AMBROSE MONELL and LEWIS JOHNSTON; for the defendant, Messrs. JOHN MCKEON and WHEDBEE SMITH. The case will come up again in the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge CURTIS, today.

Nearly all of the above statement is contained in the sworn testimony of WM. P. POWERS, and a Mr. MICHAEL BARRET testifies to the intoxication of young POWERS about the time when he transferred his share of his father's possessions to Justice KIVLIN. No witnesses for the defense have yet been brought forward, and other witnesses for the plaintiff are yet to be produced, and their testimony may give a different coloring to the case.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COPYRIGHT.

A Memorial of British Authors.

The following memorial of British authors on the subject of copyright in the United States of America was sent to the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, on Friday, April 19, by Mr. WILLIAM GILBERT, the Honorable Secretary:

"Looking forward with satisfaction to the prospect of harmonious relations being happily established between the United States and the United Kingdom, we, the undersigned, hope for a reconsideration of the policy in virtue of which authors, as authors, enjoy no rights which American citizens are bound to respect. Letters from influential Americans—one of them a leading New-York publisher—which have recently appeared here, joined with the approval of them expressed in the journals of the United States, show that some of the Americans for the conclusion of a Copyright Convention between their country and ours. We understand that the demands of publishers in this country have hitherto been the most formidable obstacles to the negotiation of a Copyright Convention. We are of opinion that the interests of our publishers in American copyrights are quite independent of the just claims of British authors, and that the latter may be fully admitted without recognition of the former. We think it would be a grave error if the settlement of this matter were retarded, or rendered impossible, in consequence of two classes of claims, which, in essence, are wholly distinct, if not antagonistic, being regarded by negotiators representing this country as identical and inseparable. Americans distinguish between the author, as producing the ideas, and the publisher as producing the material vehicle by which these ideas are conveyed to readers. They admit the claim of the British author to be paid by them for his brain-work. The claim of the British book manufacturer to a monopoly of their book market they do not admit. To give the British author a copyright is simply to agree that the American publisher shall pay him for work done. To give the British publisher a copyright is to open the American market to him on terms which prevent the American publisher from competing. Without dwelling on the argument of the Americans that such an arrangement would not be free-trade, but the negation of free-trade, and merely noncing their further argument, that while their protective system raises the price of all the raw materials, free competition with the British book manufacturer would be fatal to the American book manufacturer, it is clear that the Americans have strong reasons for refusing to purchase the British publisher to share in the copyright which they are willing to grant to the British author. We venture to suggest, therefore, that, responding to the cordial feeling recently expressed by Americans on the subject, and duly appreciating the force of their reasons for making the above distinction, future negotiations should be conducted with a view to secure a copyright on the conditions they specify. Without making it the foundation of a formal claim for reciprocity of treatment, we mention the fact that American authors may, if they please, secure all the advantages of copyright in the United Kingdom which are enjoyed by native authors.

(Signed,) Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., Thomas H. Huxley, F. R. S., Thomas Hughes, M. P., Rev. Dr. T. Guthrie, Rev. Wm. Arthur, Philip James Bailey, J. E. Hilary Skidner, J. B. Leicester Warren, Rev. Harry Jones, Rev. J. Martineau, Andrew Edgar, LL. D., W. Durrant Cooper, F. S. A., Joseph Dalton Hooker, M. D., F. R. S., Harriet Martineau, John Percy, M. D., F. R. S., George Scharf, F. S. A., Thomas Buzard Curling, George Augustus Sala, Robert Buchanan, Henry Labouchere, Augustus W. Franks, Vice-President Society of Antiquaries, Richard A. Proctor, Blanchard Jerrold, Robert Spence Watson, G. H. Lewis, Jonathan Duvar, Miss Helen Taylor, J. A. Froude, T. Carlyle, Joan Ruskin, John Morley, W. F. Rae, C. Tabor, Eliza Tabor, William Black, Edward Dicey, James Caird, William Gilbert, Sheldon Amos, Edwin Pears, James Paget, Archibald Forbes, J. C. Parkinson, W. T. M'Cullagh Torrens, M. P., Charles Darwin, Erasmus Wilson, Shirley Brooks, Tom Hood, Justin M'Carthy, John Tyndall, F. R. S."

A reply to the above memorial has been received as follows:

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 2, 1872.

SIR: I am directed by Earl GRANVILLE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ult., inclosing a memorial of British authors on the subject of copyright in the United States, and his Lordship desires me to state to you that the subject will receive the careful attention of Her Majesty's Government. I am, yours, &c.,

WM. GILBERT, Esq. ENFIELD.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature. Degrees Fahrenheit	56	63	66	65
Stand of bar. in inch	29.83	29.43	..	29.40

Hygrometer at noon, 62.

The Ocean Steam-Ship City of Brussels.

The steam-ships *City of Brussels*, Inman line, and *Oceanic*, White Star line, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst., yesterday passed Sandy Hook abreast.

The *City of Brussels* has undergone extensive alterations since she left this port, and may now be considered almost a new vessel. She has had the addition made of a spar deck, thereby largely increasing the accommodation for passengers and goods, and her machinery was also improved. When these were finished, at the iron ship-building yard of TOD & MACGREGOR, she made a trial trip on the Clyde, and in some points of the run, she made as high as fifteen and a half and sixteen knots an hour.

She is now 413 feet length, and has 40½ feet beam, her gross tonnage 3,745 tons, and the net 2,823 tons. The improvements for the convenience of cabin passengers are of the most luxurious character, and the saloon is palatial in its appointments. Rich and finely-worked lounges and couches, a Kirkman grand piano, and electric bells to summon servants quickly to attend your wants are some of the additions and improvements. In order to prevent, as much as possible the rolling motion that produces sea-sickness, the saloon has been brought forward. The comforts of the sailors and firemen have not been neglected in the work of remodeling, and they have been removed from the forecastle to more comfortable quarters amidship.

The ship was launched in 1869, and has made the quickest passage across the Atlantic ever made by any steam-ship afloat, running from New-York to Queenstown in seven days, twenty-two hours and three minutes, mean time. The two new ships now in construction are the *City of Chester* and *City of Richmond*. The first of these is to be 465 feet long over all, 44 feet 6 inches width of beam, and 37 feet in depth from spar deck to kelson. Her tonnage will be 4,156 tons, builder's measurement, and her engines will be high and low pressure of 800-horse nominal power, capable of being worked up to 4,000-horse power. Messrs. CAIRD & Co., of Greenock, are the builders. The *City of Richmond* is to be propelled by engines the same as those of the other ship. She is 453 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 35 feet 6 inches in depth from spar deck to kelson. She is being built by Messrs. MACGREGOR, at Cranstonhill, and will probably be launched during the Summer.

The McClintock Association for Young Men.

The McClintock Association, organized for the assistance of young men preparing for the ministry, held its anniversary meeting at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening, Rev. Dr. FOSS presiding. Appeals in its behalf were made in addresses delivered by Rev. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., President of the Northwestern Theological University; Rev. R. S. FOSTER, President of Drew Theological Seminary, and Prof. WELLS, of the same institution. Dr. FOSTER said that poor young Methodists were receiving the benefits of the educational institutions of other denominations, who were more liberal than the Methodists. About 1,000 Methodist ministers were received yearly; not more than 100 have had a theological education, and not more than 150 an academic. Out of about 100 young men called to the ministry 99 are poor, and cannot go to college without a great sacrifice. Fifteen hundred dollars had been received from the Association at the commencement of the last year. Dr. FOSTER said that he had received 400 letters from young men desirous of becoming preachers, and 300 were in absolute poverty. They needed assistance, and hoped they would be aided.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. WHITELAW REID was, on Saturday evening, elected President of the Lotos Club.

JAMES LYNCH was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stabbing EDWARD POWERS, a fellow-tenant in the house No. 105 Crosby-street, on Saturday night.

MARY FAHER was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for attempting to steal two goats, worth $31, from RICHARD F. PURDY, of No. 142 Bowery.

For stealing a coat worth $20 from ALLEN CAMERON, of No. 61 Roosevelt-street, JOHN CULLINANE was committed for trial at the Tombs, yesterday.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, of No. 131 Cherry-street, was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, for striking OWEN MCCAFFREY, of No. 127 Cherry-street, on the head with a brick, cutting him severely.

While in a Second-avenue car, returning from a picnic in Funk's Park, early yesterday morning, WM. C. PARKER, of No. 203 East Broadway, was stabbed in the left leg and slightly wounded by some unknown person.

A collision between stage No. 408, of the Fifth-avenue line, and car No. 28, of the Bleecker-street line, in Fulton-street, at midnight, on Saturday, resulted in the front platform of the car being carried away.

WILLIAM HYLAND, of No. 210 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was assaulted and robbed of $4 in Wooster-street, on Saturday night, by WILLIAM KINSLEY and FRANK MADEN, who were arrested and held for trial at Jefferson Market, yesterday.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, and the White Star steam-ship *Oceanic*, both of which vessels left Liverpool on May 9 and Queenstown on May 10, reached this port yesterday. The advices are fresher by three days' later than those which were part of the mails of the Bremen steamer, at this port on Saturday.

The Missionary Society of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. MCLEOD's,) will hold its annual meeting in the church, Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on Tuesday evening, May 21, at 7½ o'clock. Several members of the General Synod, now in session, will address the meeting.

WM. GOLDTHWAITE and CYRILLE DION played a four-ball game of billiards, 750 points up, in Williamsburg, Saturday evening, which DION won, the score standing: DION, 750, GOLDTHWAITE, 537. DION ran largely ahead during the first part of the game, but GOLDTHWAITE put in several large runs which brought him up to 537. DION then got the balls together and ran the game out.

BROOKLYN.

A large meeting of German carpenters was held yesterday in Military Hall, Scholes-street, Williamsburg, at which it was determined to insist upon the eight-hour law.

WILLIAM BROWER, the bridgeman at the Roosevelt-street ferry, fell between the bridge and an arriving boat, on Saturday night, and had one foot frightfully crushed.

The residence of Mr. W. H. THOMPSON, No. 113 Gates-avenue, was robbed by sneak-thieves, yesterday, of silver-ware valued at about $250.

It was rumored, yesterday, that SAMUEL MCLEAN, Esq., declines accepting the position tendered him in the Water Board or City Works Commission.

Dr. WATTS, of No. 162 Putnam-avenue, was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon by his horse taking fright in Green-Wood Cemetery, and throwing him headforemost from his carriage.

The corner-stone of a new Roman Catholic Church was laid yesterday afternoon at the corner of Classon-avenue and Madison-street, in the presence of a large assemblage, including several civic societies.

Late on Saturday night a fight broke out between PETER CALLAHAN, his sister and her husband at their apartments in Classon-avenue, near Atlantic-street, and the police being called in, CALLAHAN clubbed Officer FRIEL desperately before he could be subdued and arrested.

The new Police Commissioners are to meet at 9 o'clock this morning, when a number of changes are expected to be made in the organization of the force. Gen. JOURDAN is confidently spoken of as the probable President of the Board.

On Saturday night the barber-shop of ABRAHAM PERRAGE, No. 236 York-street, was set on fire by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp, and before it could be extinguished, the furniture had been damaged to the extent of $600, and the building about $300.

STATEN ISLAND.

Today, by order of WM. G. WARD, Treasurer of the village of Edgewater, auctioneer STEBBINS will continue the sale of property for taxes.

Yesterday Mr. JEREMIAH BAKER's funeral took place at Dr. BROWNLEE's Reformed Church, Port Richmond. Mr. BAKER was in the one hundred and second year of his age as the time of his death, and was the oldest man in Richmond County.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PITCHER'S CASTORIA

Is a substitute for castor-oil, and has the most remarkable effects ever produced by any remedy. Unlike oil, pills, or narcotic syrups, it is pleasant to take; does not nauseate the stomach or gripe the bowels; on the contrary, it assimilates the food, and is sure to physic where the bowels are out of order. We have the record of many instances of sudden relief where the bowels have not moved for five, ten, and even twenty days, and where constant vomiting had existed, with violent congestions and serious fevers. It contains neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol, and is equally adapted to adults and children. It acts like magic for stomach-ache, wind-colic, constipation, &c. Every family should have it. We know what the Castoria is, and desire that physicians and nurses shall thoroughly test it. We will furnish such persons without charge. J. B. ROSE & CO., No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A.—Bass or fine trout will not compare with the Summer style of Hat just introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. The Hats are beauties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—Charles Taylor, wife and 3 children, J. Luffy, C. Fuller, Mr. Glatville, Miss S. Harford, Mrs. A. Graham, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, J. S. Blair, J. Alexander, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Sevanger, Mrs. J. Wilkinson, Mrs. C. Marks, Mr. Benjamin, R. M. Straight, Capt. Cowper, — Kirby, W. Steel, Mrs. Clements, Miss Clements.

In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Pendergrast, Miss Barnes, Prof. and Mrs. White, Jas. M. Ripley, R. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Chase, Dr. F. Hue, D. Mackie, Miss A. Hills, Miss M. Emmons, Mr. Wybrants, J. O. Lydston, V. H. Cook, A. W. North, Herbert Gray, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Wilkes, Ed. White, G. W. Douglas, B. Giles, H. Riley, C. H. Hutchinson, Mrs. H. Jackson, G. W. Talbot, E. E. Roger, Gurdon Corwith, Wm. Holden, E. D. Brainard, E. C. Rinkel, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Birdsall, Mrs. P. Tomkin, Mrs. Frances Clarke and infant, Mr. L. and Miss E. Mc. de Fonteney, W. C. Egleston, Mrs. A. De Wolf, 2 daughters and son, Elisa Kirkof, James Porter, John Brigenshaw, Chas. Tallman, J. H. Adams, R. J. Carpenter, Frank Chubb, Mr. Sindwell.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Miss Bayles, Mrs. G. Meherry, J. O. Church, T. Lancaster, A. B. Kirst, Miss Rose, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Whitby and 2 children, Miss L. Tompkins, Miss A. Tompkins, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Blackmore, Mrs. H. Blackmore, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Mortimore and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Large, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davies, J. W. Bradford, J. Platt, H. J. F. Yarken, H. P. Olsen, Mrs. Prosser, Miss M. Prosser, Miss A. Prosser, Wm. Prosser, L. Allard, S. Harap, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gahagan, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Dunsby, Miss Ellen Dunsby, Miss Mary Dunsby, Miss Agnes Dunsby, Ernest Dunspy, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, S. P. A. Bodat, Mr. Bagat, J. H. Grantham, Capt. Taylor.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Robert Thorpe, wife and infant, Rev. L. Nuttall, J. Arnold, Thomas Helsey, C. Pehlgreen and wife, John Davis, Mrs. and Miss Neill, Mrs. Ann West, Miss M. A. Moir, Master Moir, Dr. Millard B. Reaing, Mr. Rafles, H. G. Taunton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:48 | Sun sets.....7:14 | Moon sets..3:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:19 | Gov. Island..6:08 | Hell Gate..7:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 19.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Gregan, Liverpool May 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 1,547 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. 14th, lat. 43 40, lon. 43 22, spoke brig Hebe, from Liverpool for Cape, same day, passed a National steamer bound —; 15th, lat. 42 23, lon. 49 10, passed steam-ship City of New-York, bound W.; 17th, lat. 40 44, lon. 63 13, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 18th, 80 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard, a White Star, an Anchor, an Inman, and a French steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 784 passengers to J. S. Sparks. May 11, lat. 51 19, lon. 15 34, was in co. with steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool for New-York; 12th, lat. 50 54, lon. 24 17, passed a steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 49 46, lon. 32 19, passed bark Pembroke and a bark showing signal with letters K. L. O. W.; 18th, lat. 41 03, lon. 68 49, was again in co. with steam-ship City of Brussels.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool May 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 1,111 passengers to John G. Dale. May 16, lat. 42 33, lon. 51 39, passed steam-ship Canada, hence for Liverpool; 17th, lat. 41 25, lon. 60, passed steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool for New-York; same day, lat. 41 27, lon. 62 10, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 18th, lat. 41 03, lon. 68 49, was in co. with steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship Vandilia, (N. G.,) Franzen, Hamburg, May 4, with mdse. and 1,096 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds the fore part of the passage, and fresh winds and high sea the latter part; 7th, lat. 49 40, lon. 7 36, passed a German steamer bound E.; 11th, lat. 48 05, lon. 29 37, passed ship Speculator, (Br.,) from Ardrossan for Montreal: same day, lat. 48, lon. 30 35, passed steam-ship City of London hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 48, lon. 30 35, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.; 14th, lat. 45 01, lon. 43 52, passed steam-ship Thoringia, hence for Hamburg; 15th, lat. 42 47, lon. 50 38, passed ship Augusta, (of London,) bound E.; same day, lat. 42 58, lon. 53 06, passed a National steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 41 17, lon. 60 57, passed a Cunard steamer bound E; 18th, lat. 40 47, lon. 65 47, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 19th, off Montauk, passed a Cunard, an Inman and a Bremen steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Nemesis, (Br.,) Emster, Bremen May 2, and Southampton 5th., with mdse. and 998 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had